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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

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VOLUME 4

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

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The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature have great pleasure

in

expressing their grateful thanks

to the

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

— U.N.E.S.C.O. —

for the financial assistance

afforded

towards the cost of producing
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INTERNA'TIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

A. The Officers of the Commission

Honorary Life President: Dr. Karl Jordan (United Kingdom)
President: Dr. James L. Peters (U.S.A.)
Vice-President: Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (Brazil)
Secretary: Mr. Francis Hemming (United Kingdom)

B. The Members of the Commission

(arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology)

Dr. James L. Peters (U.S.A.) (President) (1st January 1944)
Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (Brazil) (Vice-President) (1st January 1944)
Professor Lodovico di Caporiacco (Italy) (1st January 1944)
Professor J. R. Dymond (Canada) (1st January 1944)
Professor J. Chester Bradley (U.S.A.) (28th March 1944)
Professor Harold E. Vokes (U.S.A.) (23rd April 1944)
Dr. William Thomas Calman (United Kingdom) (1st January 1947)
Professor Bela Hankó (Hungary) (1st January 1947)
Dr. Norman R. Stoll (U.S.A.) (1st January 1947)
Professor H. Boschma (Netherlands) 1st January 1947)
Dr. Karl Jordan (United Kingdom) (Honorary Life President) (27th July 1948)
Senor Dr. Angel Cabrera (Argentina) (27th July 1948)
Mr. Francis Hemming (United Kingdom) (Secretary) (27th July 1948)
Dr. Joseph Pearson (Australia) (27th July 1948)
Dr. Henning Lemche (Denmark) (27th July 1948)

C. The staff of the Secretariat of the Commission

Honorary Secretary: Mr. Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E. Honorary Personal Assistant to the Secretary: Mrs. M. F. W. Hemming Honorary Archivist: Mr. Francis J. Griffin, A.L.A.

D. The staff of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature

Honorary Secretary and Managing Director: Mr. Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Honorary Registrar: Mr. A. S. Pankhurst Publications Officer: Mrs. C. Rosner

E. The addresses of the Commission and the Trust

Secretariat of the Commission: 28 Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1

Offices of the Trust: 41 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.



DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE "RÈGLES" DECIDED UPON BY THE THIRTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY, PARIS, JULY 1948

Note by the President of the Section on Nomenclature of the Congress

At their Final Plenary Session held on Tuesday, 27th July 1948, the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology approved the proposals submitted by the Section on Nomenclature regarding the amendment of the *Règles*, the date on which those amendments should come into force and the action which zoologists should be recommended to take pending the entry into force of those amendments.

- 2. The decisions so taken by the Congress included a decision that the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature should be requested to publish as soon as possible in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature the Official Record of the Proceedings of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature during its Session of Meetings held in Paris in July 1948 and that the President of the Section on Nomenclature should prefix thereto a short note explaining the arrangements that were being made for the early publication of the Règles as revised by the Paris Congress.
- 3. In accordance with the foregoing decision of the International Congress of Zoology, notice is hereby given as follows:—
 - (1) The decisions taken by the Congress in relation to the amendment of the Règles are being remitted forthwith to jurists for the preparation of a revised draft to give effect to those decisions. That draft, after being received from the jurists, will be communicated (a) to all Members and Alternate Members of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature who attended the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology and (b) to those Members of the Commission who did not attend that Congress, for the purpose of enabling them to satisfy themselves that the draft prepared by the jurists gives full effect in every respect to the decisions taken by the Congress and also that the phraseology employed in the draft in relation to technical matters is of a kind that will the most readily be understood by zoologists. Any comments which Members and Alternate Commissioners may offer on the foregoing matters within a period of three calendar months of the despatch to them of the draft prepared by the jurists will be referred, for determination, to the Editorial Committee of Three established for this purpose by the Congress. Immediately decisions have been taken by the Committee of Three on any matters so raised, the revised text of the Règles, so determined, will be communicated to the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature for immediate publication.
 - (2) The revised text of the *Règles* will formally enter into force immediately upon being published in the manner specified above, the existing text of the *Règles* being simultaneously repealed.

(3) Zoologists are advised, during the period between the publication by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature of the Official Record of the Proceedings of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at its Session held in Paris in July 1948 and the formal entry into force of the text of the Règles, as revised by the Congress, to guide themselves in their work by reference to the decisions in regard thereto recorded in the Official Record of the Proceedings of the Commission, and thus to proceed as though the revised Règles were already published and in force. Every decision relating to the Règles adopted by the Congress, on the recommendation of the Section on Nomenclature, had previously been the subject of a recommendation by the Commission, the Official Record of the Proceedings of which thus contain a full record of every decision taken by the Congress in this matter.

BY ORDER OF THE THIRTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY, PARIS, JULY, 1948

FRANCIS HEMMING

President of the Section on Nomenclature, Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948.

7th January 1950.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners in attendance during the Thirteenth
International Congress of Zoology

Mr. Francis Hemming (United Kingdom) (Secretary) (Acting President)

Senor E. Beltrán (Mexico) vice Senor Angel Cabrera (Argentina)

Professor H. Boschma (Netherlands)

Professor J. Chester Bradley (U.S.A.)

Professor Lodovico di Caporiacco (Italy)

Dr. Edward Hindle (United Kingdom) vice President Karl Jordon (United Kingdom)

Professor Arturo Ricardo Jorge (Portugal) vice Senhor A. do Amaral (Brazil)

Professor Harold Kirby (U.S.A.) vice Dr. Norman R. Stoll (U.S.A.)

Dr. Henning Lemche (Denmark) vice Professor J. R. Dymond (Canada)

Professor Kamel Mansour (Egypt) vice Professor Bela Hankó (Hungary)

Professor Z. P. Metcalf (U.S.A.) vice Vice-President James L. Peters (U.S.A.)

Mr. N. D. Riley (United Kingdom) vice Dr. W. T. Calman (United Kingdom)

Professor P. Rode (France)

Professor R. Spärck (Denmark) vice Dr. Th. Mortensen (Denmark)

Professor V. van Straelen (Belgium) vice Professor R. Richter (Germany)

Professor Robert L. Usinger (U.S.A.) vice Professor Harold E. Vokes (U.S.A.)

Secretariat in Paris

Secretary to the Commission: Mr. Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Personal Assistant to the Secretary: Mrs. M. F. W. Hemming

Acting Documents Officer: Miss J. H. Shorey

Attendance at Meetings of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by Members of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, other than Members and Alternate Members of the Commission

M. J. Aubert (Switzerland)

M. Belloc (France)

M. H. Berthet (France)

Professor Pierre Bonnet (France)

Dr. E. A. Chapin (U.S.A.)

M. André Chavan (France)

Professor Ernest N. Cory (U.S.A.)

M. Georges Deflandre (France)

Mme. Marthe Deflandre-Rigaud (France)

Mr. J. Delacour (U.S.A.)

Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos (U.S.A.)

Dr. Ellsworth C. Dougherty (U.S.A.)

Professor E. Fischer-Piette (France)

Professor A. Ghigi (Italy)

M. H. Gisin (Switzerland)

Dr. H. A. F. Gohar (Egypt)

Dr. Isabel Gordon (United Kingdom)

Professor E. Raymond Hall (U.S.A.)

Professor W. P. Hayes (U.S.A.)

M. Denis Jacques (France)

Professor R. Jeannel (France)

Dr. P. Jespersen (Denmark)

Mr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (United Kingdom)

Dr. H. H. J. Nesbitt (Canada)

Dr. S. di Toledo Piza (Brazil)

Mr. C. D. Radford (United Kingdom)

M. G. Ranson (France)

Miss Louise Russell (U.S.A.)

M. J. Segal (U.S.S.R.)

Dr. Ethelwynn Trewavas (United Kingdom)

Signor Antonio Valle (Italy)

Mr. R. Winckworth (United Kingdom)

CLASS AND ORDINAL NAMES USED IN THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE AT ITS MEETINGS HELD IN PARIS IN JULY, 1948.

Note by the Secretary to the Commission.

The Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique do not provide rules for the nomenclature of groups above the family level. In consequence, individual workers are free not only to recognise whatever Classes and Orders appear to them to be appropriate from the taxonomic standpoint but also to apply to those categories whichever names they may choose.

- 2. The question whether it would be possible to stabilise the nomenclature of groups above the family level was considered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at a joint meeting with the Section on Nomenclature held in Paris on Monday 26th July 1948. At this meeting, the International Commission adopted (Paris Session 13th Meeting, Conclusion 28) a resolution recommending that the Secretary to the Commission should be invited to study the foregoing question in conjunction with interested specialists, and to submit a comprehensive Report thereon for consideration by the Commission at the next (XIVth) Meeting of the Congress, with a view to the submission by the Commission of proposals for the insertion in the Règles of comprehensive provisions dealing with this subject. This recommendation was approved by the Section on Nomenclature (Paris Session, 5th Meeting, Conclusion 3) and (with the other recommendations, submitted by the Section on Nomenclature) by the Congress at its Plenary Session held on Tuesday, 27th July 1948.
- 3. While therefore an effort will be made, before the Meeting of the Commission and the Congress in Copenhagen in 1953, to prepare, for the consideration of zoologists, a scheme for the stabilising of the nomenclature of Classes, Orders and other groups above the family level, the names to be used for such groups remains at present a matter of individual choice. In these circumstances, it would be inappropriate for the International Commission itself in any given case to express a preference for any particular name. On the other hand, it is necessary for purposes of reference that an indication should be included in the Official Record of the Proceedings of the Commission regarding the position in the Animal Kingdom of the various taxonomic units on the nomenclature of which decisions were taken by the Commission. Accordingly, on this occasion, as on that which arose in connection with the preparation of the Official Record of Proceedings of the Commission at its Session of Meetings held in Lisbon in 1935, the responsibility for the choice of the names used to denote Classes and Orders rests exclusively with myself as Secretary to the Commission. Thus, the use, in the Official Proceedings of the Commission in Paris, of one name in preference to another does not imply any view by the Commission as a body on the relative merits of that name in relation to some other name also in use by workers to denote the category in question.
- 4. The inclusion of references to the higher taxonomic categories to which a given genus or species is referable is naturally not essential to specialists who

are familiar with the relationships of the groups which form their special study, though the insertion of such references may often be a matter of convenience for ready reference, especially in the numerous cases where a worker is engaged in the study of a part only of some large group. The main object of inserting such references is of quite a different order, being to facilitate the work of editors of recording journals (such as the Zoological Record) and thus to ensure the inclusion, in such journals, of references to decisions taken by the International Commission in regard to particular generic and specific names. In selecting the names of higher taxonomic units to be inserted in the Official Record of Proceedings of the Commission, I have therefore set myself on the one hand to achieve a reasonable degree of uniformity in presentation and on the other hand to make use of names which are well known and will be readily understood. Accordingly, wherever there exists a substantial degree of agreement among specialists regarding the higher classification of the groups with which they are concerned (though not necessarily in regard to the names to be applied to the categories so recognised), I have inserted both the name of the Class and that of the Order to which the genus or species in question is referred. Where, however, as in many groups of Invertebrates, the present state of knowledge is insufficient to enable specialists to reach any general agreement in regard to Ordinal classification, I have cited only the name of the Class to which the genus or species concerned is considered to belong.

FRANCIS HEMMING,

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Secretariat of the Commission:

28 Park Village East,
Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1, England.

26th January 1950.

CERTIFICATION OF THE TEXT OF THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE AT ITS SESSION OF MEETINGS HELD IN PARIS IN JULY, 1948.

Note by the Secretary to the Commission,

At the Fourteenth of their Meetings held in Paris in July, 1948¹, which was held jointly with the Sixth Meeting of the Section on Nomenclature, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature gave special consideration to the arrangements which should be made for the preparation, by the Secretary, of the Minutes of the Meeting held by the Commission during that Session and for the verification, by the Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners concerned, of the text so prepared.

- 2. The Commission decided (Paris Session, 14th Meeting, Conclusion 65) to deal with this matter as follows: (1) in view of the inevitably great length of the Minutes of these Meetings, the draft prepared by the Secretary should be printed as soon as it had been prepared: (2) as soon as proofs had been received from the printer, a copy should be sent for comment and approval to each Commissioner and Alternate Commissioner who attended the Paris Session, air-mail being used for all destinations outside the United Kingdom; (3) a period of one calendar month was to be reserved as the period within which comments or suggestions by the Commissioners or Alternate Commissioners should be returnable to the Secretariat of the Commission; (4) at the conclusion of the foregoing period, the Secretary was to make any changes or corrections in the draft Minutes which might be found to be necessary in the light of the comments received from the Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners and, having done so, should forthwith transmit the text, so amended, to the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature (the corporation responsible for the financial operations required by the Commission) for publication in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "at the earliest possible date.
- 3. Volume 3 of the "Bulletin" containing the text of the documents considered by the Commission in Paris is necessary for a proper understanding of the Minutes of the Meetings of the Commission, those Minutes naturally containing frequent references to the documents which had then been under consideration. Arrangements were therefore made for the supply by the printer of a sufficient number of proofs of volume 3 to enable a copy to be circulated to each Commissioner and Alternate Commissioner who had attended the Paris Session. These proofs were despatched at the end of November 1949 to all the Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners concerned, with the exception of Commissioner P. Rode (France) whose death had occurred not long after the close of the Paris Session. Copies addressed to all destinations outside the United Kingdom were despatched by airmail. The proofs of the Minutes of the Paris Meeting were received from the printer on 5th December 1949 and on the following day (6th December 1949) one copy was despatched to each of the Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners concerned, with a covering note referring to the

¹ See pages 642-644 of the present volume.

decisions taken in Paris and asking for a reply not later than 6th January 1950, the last day of the prescribed period that had been agreed upon. Airmail was used for all destinations outside the United Kingdom.

- 4. Before the end of the prescribed period, replies were received from the majority of the Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners concerned. At the end of that period, cables were despatched to those Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners from whom no replies had by that time been received. Within about a fortnight of the end of the prescribed period replies had been received from all the Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners concerned with the exception of one Alternate Commissioner whom it must be assumed was either ill or away from home at the time.
- 5. The communications so received from Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners raised points which called for action of two kinds: (1) the letters received contained a large number of notes on minor drafting matters, printer's errors and the like; (2) in addition, some of the letters drew attention to certain obscurities or apparent inconsistencies in the drafting adopted for particular items in the Minutes. On the receipt of the letters concerned, all the corrections notified under (1) above were incorporated in the Minutes. As regards points arising under (2) above, letters were sent by myself as Secretary to the Commission to each of the Commissioners concerned, explaining the manner in which it was proposed to meet the points which he had raised. All the explanations so offered were accepted as satisfactory by the Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners concerned and the changes so agreed upon were thereupon incorporated in the text.
- 6. Subject to the comments and suggestions referred to above, each of the Commissioners from whom replies were received approved the draft Minutes as representing a true and accurate record of the proceedings of the International Commission during its Session of Meetings held in Paris in July 1948. Thus, the Minutes of the Meetings held by the International Commission in Paris in July 1948, as amended in certain respects in the manner indicated in the previous paragraph, have now been approved by the following fourteen (14) Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners out of the total of sixteen (16) Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners who were present at the Paris Session: H. Boschma (Netherlands); J. Chester Bradley (U.S.A.); L. di Caporiacco (Italy); Francis Hemming (United Kingdom); E. Hindle (United Kingdom); A. R. Jorge (Portugal); Harold Kirby (U.S.A.); Henning Lemche (Denmark); K. Mansour (Egypt); Z. P. Metcalf (U.S.A.); N. D. Riley (United Kingdom); R. Spärck (Denmark); V. van Straelen (Belgium); Robert L. Usinger (U.S.A.). Of the two (2) other Commissioners who were present at the Paris Session, Commissioner Paul Rode died after the Congress and before the circulation of the draft Minutes; while no reply has been received from Alternate Commissioner E. Beltrán (Mexico).
- 7. I accordingly certify that, in accordance with the procedure agreed upon in Paris, the text of the Official Record of the Proceedings of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at its Session of Meetings held in Paris in July 1948 as now published in Volume 4 of the

"Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature" has been unanimously approved and adopted by the Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners who were present at that Session as constituting a true and accurate record of the decisions taken thereat.

FRANCIS HEMMING,

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Secretariat of the Commission:
28 Park Village East,
Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

1st February 1950.



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In	ternatio	onal Com	mission	on !	Zoological	Nomeno	clature	held at
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THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE
AT THEIR SESSION
HELD IN
PARIS IN JULY, 1948



THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE AT THEIR SESSION HELD IN PARIS 21st—27th JULY, 1948

(prepared by Secretary Francis Hemming at the request of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Session held during the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 21st-27th July, 1948

CONCLUSIONS of the First Meeting held at the Sorbonne in the Ampithéâtre Louis-Liard on Wednesday, 21st July, 1948 at 1430 hours

PRESENT:

Mr. Francis Hemming (United Kingdom) (Secretary to the Commission) (Acting President)
Professor H. Boschma (Netherlands)
Professor J. Chester Bradley (U.S.A.)
Professor Lodovico di Caporiacco (Italy)

Absence of the President and Vice-President and assumption of the Acting Presidency by the Secretary

1. THE SECRETARY (COMMISSIONER FRANCIS HEMMING) informed the Commission that he had two communications to make, both of which would, he felt sure, be a source of great regret to all the Commissioners present: first, he had been informed by President Karl Jordan that he would unfortunately be unable to attend the present session of the Commission, the fact that he was now totally deaf making it impossible for him to take part in oral discussions; second, he had received a cable from Vice-President James L. Peters expressing his regret that circumstances made it impossible for him to be present. In the absence of the two senior officers of the Commission, it would therefore fall to him (Secretary Hemming) to officiate as Acting President during the Paris Session of the Commission.

THE COMMISSION:

- (1) took note with great regret that neither the President (owing to total deafness) nor the Vice-President of the Commission would be able to be present at the Paris Session of the Commission;
- (2) took note that Commissioner Francis Hemming, as Secretary to the Commission, would, in the absence of the President and the Vice-President, officiate as Acting President of the Commission during the Session of meetings to be held in Paris.

Apologies for absence received from Commissioner Paul Rode (France) 2. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) reported that he had been informed by their colleague, Commissioner Paul Rode (France), that, much to his regret, his duties as an officer of another Section of the Congress would make it difficult for him to attend the meetings of the Commission during its present Session.

THE COMMISSION:-

took note of the above statement.

Commissioners present at the Paris Session

3. THE COMMISSION :-

took note that, owing to the high cost of foreign travel, the difficulty in many cases of obtaining foreign exchange and similar causes, it had been possible for only the five undermentioned members of the Commission to attend the Paris Congress and therefore to take part in the present Session of meetings of the Commission:—

Professor H. BOSCHMA (Netherlands)
Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (U.S.A.)
Professor Lodovico di CAPORIACCO (Italy)
Mr. Francis HEMMING (United Kingdom) (Secretary to the Commission)
Dr. Paul RODE (France).

Resignation of Commissioner Th. Mortensen (Denmark) on account of ill-health

4. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) reported that Commissioner Th. Mortensen (Denmark) had had every intention of attending the present meeting and had been keenly looking forward to doing so. Unfortunately, on the advice of his medical attendants, he had had regretfully to cancel his proposed visit to Paris. In the letter announcing this decision, Commissioner Mortensen had asked also to be relieved from further service as a member of the Commission, in order that he might devote the whole of his time and energies to the completion of his monograph of the Echinoidea. All the members of the Commission, as also Dr. Mortensen's many other friends and admirers among the zoologists attending the present Congress, would deeply regret the circumstances responsible for Dr. Mortensen's decision. For the Commission Dr. Mortensen's absence and his prospective retirement from the Office of Commissioner was a keen personal loss. He (the Acting President) felt sure that the members of the Commission would wish him on their behalf to convey to Dr. Mortensen their deep regret at the reasons which made it impossible for him to be present and their sympathy and good wishes. (Later reference: Paris Session, 4th Meeting, Conclusion 2(a))

Commissioners absent from Paris and unable to attend the Session thereat

(Previous references: Paris Session, 1st Meeting, Conclusions, 1 and 4)

THE COMMISSION:

took note with great regret of the reasons which made it impossible for Commissioner Mortensen (Denmark) to attend the present meeting and invited the Acting President to telegraph to Dr. Mortensen expressing their sympathy and good wishes.

5. THE COMMISSION:

took note that, in addition to President Jordan, Vice-President Peters and Commissioner Th. Mortensen, the reasons for whose absence had already been reported, the undermentioned ten members of the Commission had been prevented from attending the present meeting by such causes as the difficulty of obtaining passages, the high cost of foreign travel, and the difficulty in many cases of obtaining the requisite foreign exchange:—

Senhor Afranio do Amaral (Brazil) Señor Angel Cabrera (Argentina) Dr. W. T. Calman (United Kingdom) Professor J. R. Dymond (Canada) Professor Teiso Esaki (Japan) Professor Bela Hankó (Hungary) Dr. Joseph Pearson (Australia) Professor Rudolf Richter (Germany) Dr. Norman R. Stoll (U.S.A.) Professor Harold E. Vokes (U.S.A.)

Appointment of certain members of the Congress to be Alternate Members of the Commission for the duration of the Paris Session **6.** THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) recalled that, in accordance with the procedure approved by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held at Monaco in 1913 and confirmed by subsequent meetings of the Congress, it was the duty of the Commission to complete its membership during Sessions held concurrently with meetings of the International Congress of Zoology by inviting representative zoologists who were attending the Congress to serve during that period as Alternate Members of the Commission with full voting rights, in place of those members of the Commission who were unable to be present at the Congress concerned. The Acting President then outlined the informal discussions to this end which, following precedent, had taken place prior to the opening of the present Congress.

THE COMMISSION:—

(1) took note of, and approved, the arrangements provisionally made for the undermentioned

members of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology to be invited to act as Alternate Members of the Commission with full voting rights during the Session of the Commission to be held in Paris concurrently with the present meeting of the Congress:—

Dr. Edward HINDLE (United Kingdom) vice President Karl Jordan (United Kingdom);

Professor Arthur Ricardo JORGE (Portugal) vice Commissioner Afranio do Amaral (Brazil);

Professor Harold KIRBY (U.S.A.) vice Commissioner Norman R. Stoll (U.S.A.);

Professor Z. P. METCALF (U.S.A.) vice Vice-President James L. Peters (U.S.A.);

Mr. Norman D. RILEY (United Kingdom) vice Commissioner W. T. Calman (United Kingdom);

Professor R. SPÄRCK (Denmark) vice Commissioner Th. Mortensen (Denmark);

Professor V. van STRAELEN (Belgium) vice Commissioner Rudolf Richter (Germany);

Professor Robert L. USINGER (U.S.A.) vice Commissioner Harold E. Vokes (U.S.A.);

(2) authorised the Acting President, in consultation with the Comité Permanent des Congrès Internationaux de Zoologie, to approach four other zoologists with a view to their serving as Alternate Members of the Commission during the present Session in the place of Commissioners Cabrera, Dymond, Hankó and Pearson, the zoologists to be so approached to be nationals of countries not at present represented on the Commission.

Arrangements for meetings during the Paris Session

7. THE COMMISSION:—

- (1) agreed that during their present Session their meetings should be held in public and that any member of the Congress should be free to take part in their discussions and invited the Acting President to place a notice to this effect on the Bulletin Board of the Congress;
- (2) invited the Acting President of the Commission to make such arrangements for joint meetings of the Commission and the Section on Nomenclature as he, in his capacity of President of the

Section, might consider best calculated to promote the smooth, rapid and efficient conduct of the business to be dealt with by the Commission and the Section.

Second meeting of the Commission during its Paris Session: date and time appointed

8. THE COMMISSION agreed:—

to terminate the present meeting and to meet again forthwith in public, with the Alternate Members of the Commission in their places.

(The Commission thereupon adjourned at 1440 hours)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION on ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Session held during the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 21st-27th July, 1948

CONCLUSIONS of the Second Meeting held at the Sorbonne in the Amphithéâtre Louis-Liard on Wednesday, 21st July, 1948 at 1440 hours

PRESENT

Mr. Francis Hemming (United Kingdom) (Acting President)

Professor H. Boschma (Netherlands)

Professor J. Chester Bradley (U.S.A.)

Professor L. di Caporiacco (Italy)

Dr. E. Hindle (United Kingdom)

Professor Harold Kirby (U.S.A.)

Professor Z. P. Metcalf (U.S.A.)

Mr. N. D. Riley (United Kingdom)

Professor R. Spärck (Denmark)

Professor V. van Straelen (Belgium)

Professor Robert L. Usinger (U.S.A.)

The following were also present:

M. Belloc (France)

Professor E. Beltrán (Mexico)

Professor P. Bonnet (France)

M. André Chavan (France)

Professor Ernest N. Cory (U.S.A.)

M. G. V. Deflandre (France)

Mr. Jean Delacour (U.S.A.)

Professor A. Ghigi (Italy) M. H. Gisin (Switzerland)

Dr. Henning Lemche (Denmark)

Professor Kamel Mansour (Egypt)

Mr. R. Winckworth (United Kingdom)

Mrs. M. F. W. Hemming, Personal Assistant to the Secretary Miss J. H. Shorey, Acting Documents Officer

Official Languages at the Paris Session

1. THE COMMISSION :-

- (1) recalled that, although the Official Language of the Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique was the French language, the Official Language of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature was the English language;
- (2) agreed that at the present Session of meetings communications might be made to the Commission in either English or French,

Procedure to be followed at the Paris Session: suspension of the By-Laws and other matters

2. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) recalled that owing to the war no meeting of the Commission had taken place for 13 years, the last meeting being that held in Lisbon in 1935 at the time of the Twelfth International Congress of Zoology. In consequence the Commission and the Section on Nomenclature were faced with an exceptionally heavy agenda for the present meeting. The Commission were anxious to secure the widest measure of co-operation with, and assistance from, zoologists attending the Paris Congress. It was for this reason that the Commission had decided that all their meetings during the present Congress should be held in public. This would enable every member of the Congress who was interested in zoological nomenclature not only to attend the meetings of the Commission but also to take an active part in the discussion of problems brought forward for consideration. Further, in agreement with the Commission, he (the Acting President of the Commission) had decided, in his capacity of President of the Section on Nomenclature, that some of the meetings of the Commission should be held jointly with meetings of the Section. This arrangement would secure important advantages. First, it would give to the members of the Section a more effective responsibility for the decisions taken than would otherwise be possible. Second, it would secure that the best use was made of the limited amount of time available by eliminating the need for detailed discussion of every problem first in the Commission and second in the Section. In order to avoid waste of time, it was essential also that both the Commission and the Section should set on one side any procedural forms which might reduce the scope of, or the rate at which, business could be transacted. In particular, it would be necessary for the Commission to suspend for the duration of the present Session the provision which it had imposed on itself when in 1910 it had included in its By-Laws an Article under which proposals affecting the text of the Règles must have been before the Commission for a period of at least one year before recommendations thereon could be submitted to the Congress. Whatever might have been the merits of this provision at the time when it was adopted (and proposals for its modification would be submitted later during the present Session), it was evident that, if the Commission were to allow itself to be bound by this provision on the present occasion, it would be impossible for it to deal with a large part of the urgent and important questions awaiting its attention. It was evident that zoologists in general were looking to the Commission to make the best possible use of the opportunity presented by the present

(Later reference: Paris Session, 11th Meeting. Conclusion 10) meeting of the Congress and would consider that the Commission had failed in its duty if it were to permit procedural devices to stultify its action. The task lying before the Commission and the Section was very heavy; hard work, long meetings and close attention to business would be needed if the comprehensive programme of reforms before the Commission was to be carried to a successful issue and decisions taken on the large number of individual cases awaiting attention. In view of the importance of the problems involved and of the clearly expressed desire of zoologists that the Commission should in future conduct its business in a prompt and efficient manner, he was confident that the Commission and the Section would rise to their responsibilities and would crown the Paris meeting with success.

THE COMMISSION:-

- (1) took note of the need for the closest attention to business during the Paris Session, in order that decisions might be taken on the large number of important questions awaiting consideration;
- (2) agreed that, to facilitate the attainment of the object specified in (1) above, the By-Laws of the Commission should be suspended during the Paris Session.

Deaths of Commissioners since 1935

3. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) reported that since their meeting held at Lisbon in 1935 the Commission had lost through death seven of their colleagues, namely Commissioner H. B. Fantham: Commissioner Witmer Stone: Vice-President Charles Wardell Stiles: Commissioner Leonhard Steineger: Commissioner Frederick Chapman; Commissioner Walther Arndt; Commissioner Jacques Pellegrin. Every one of the colleagues whom the Commission had lost had made a valuable contribution to its work during his period of office and the death of each would be deeply regretted. The Commission would, no doubt, feel an especial sense of loss at the death in 1941 of Vice-President Stiles who at the time of his death had served continuously as a member of the Commission for 45 years, during 38 of which he had held the Office of Secretary to the Commission; and of Commissioner Steineger who had served as a member of the Commission for 44 years, and by his wide experience and judicial temperament had made a most notable contribution to the work of the Commission.

The Acting President added that Commissioner Arndt (Germany) lost his life during the war in circumstances which constituted an ineffaceable outrage against the whole body of men of science. Denounced to the Gestapo apparently for no other reason than his intellectual integrity and his attachment to the conception of co-operation between men of science, irrespective of nationality, Commissioner Arndt was hurriedly arrested in January, 1944, and shortly afterwards suffered death by the headsman's axe. The whole Commission would deplore the loss which they had sustained as the result of this abominable crime and would emphatically condemn this disgraceful murder.

(The members of the Commission and other Zoologists present at this point rose in their places and stood for two minutes in silence as a mark of respect to their deceased colleagues.)

(On resumption)

THE COMMISSION:—

- (1) agreed to place on record their sincere regret at the loss which they had sustained through the death of Vice-President Stiles and of Commissioners Arndt, Chapman, Fantham, Pellegrin, Stejneger and Stone;
- (2) emphatically condemned the disgraceful murder of Commissioner Arndt by the Gestapo during the war and agreed to invite the Congress to record its detestation of this abominable crime.

Election in 1936 of Commissioner Francis Hemming (United Kingdom) to be Secretary to the Commission in succession to Commissioner C. W. Stiles (U.S.A.)

that the Office of Secretary to the Commission which was rendered vacant in 1935 by the resignation of Commissioner C. W. Stiles (U.S.A.) had been filled in 1936 by the unanimous election thereto of Com-

5. THE COMMISSION took note:—

4. THE COMMISSION took note:—

- - (1) that in 1939 two additional Offices had been created in the Commission, namely the Offices of Vice-President and Assistant Secretary;

missioner Francis Hemming (United Kingdom).

(2) that at the time of the creation of the foregoing Offices Commissioner C. W. Stiles (U.S.A.) had been unanimously elected to be Vice-President

Creation in 1939 of offices of Vice-President and Assistant Secretary to the Commission and election thereto of Commissioners C. W. Stiles (U.S.A.) and James L. Peters (U.S.A.)

and Commissioner James L. Peters (U.S.A.) had been similarly elected to be Assistant Secretary to the Commission.

Constitution of the Class 1946 in place of the Class 1937

6. THE COMMISSION agreed:—

- (1) to report to the Congress that, in accordance with the procedure approved by the Tenth International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held at Budapest in 1927, the Commission had, on the expiry of the term of service of the Class 1937:—
 - (a) constituted the Class 1946 to replace the Class 1937; and had
 - (b) elected to the Class 1946 the zoologists who had been members of the Class so replaced, namely, Professor W. Arndt, Dr. W. T. Calman, Professor T. Esaki, Professor B. Hankó, Dr. T. Jaczewski and Dr. C. W. Stiles, subject to the confirmation of these elections at the next meeting of the Congress;
- (2) to invite the Congress to signify their approval of the action specified in (1) above.

Assumption by President Jordan of extraordinary powers on behalf of the Commission during the war 1939-1945

7. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) recalled that administrative problems of great difficulty for the Commission had followed the outbreak of war in Europe in September 1939. As Secretary to the Commission, he had himself been responsible for the safe custody of the records of the Commission, for the conduct of its financial affairs, and generally for ensuring continuity in the organisation of the Commission until the next meeting of the Congress. On the other hand, first the threat of air attack and later actual air attacks on London and other parts of the United Kingdom created a situation in which at any time either the President or the Secretary or both of these Officers might be killed or disabled and the records of the Commission destroyed. These were clearly risks which it was necessary should be guarded against, so far as possible. As Secretary to the Commission, he had therefore conferred with the President as to the course to be taken. The situation was such that effective action could at that time only be taken by officers or members of the Commission then resident in the United Kingdom, for officers and members of the Commission resident in other countries would have been unable at that time to do anything to protect the records of the Commission and very little to ensure the continued existence of the Commission

in the event of the death of both the President and Secretary. The problems which had to be faced were therefore:—

- how to ensure that those duties in relation to the Commission and its property which at that time could only be discharged in the United Kingdom should be duly discharged in the event of the death or disablement of the President or the Secretary or of both of those officers;
- (2) how to secure the continued existence of the Commission during a war of which in 1939 it was impossible to forecast the duration, having regard to the fact that one-third of the membership of the Commission was due for renewal every three years and therefore that the entire membership of the Commission would lapse by the end of 1946 (the date of the expiry of the term of service of the Class (Class 1937) last due to be renewed).

In considering this problem, the President and the Secretary had had the benefit of the precedent set in somewhat similar circumstances at the close of the 1914-1918 war, when extraordinary powers were assumed by the then Secretary, Commissioner C. W. Stiles, who through the death of the President, was also at that time Acting President of the Commission. The action taken under the extraordinary powers then assumed by Acting President Stiles were reported to, and approved by, the Tenth International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held at Budapest in 1927. The problems which confronted the President and Secretary of the Commission in 1939 were much more serious than those which had confronted Acting President Stiles a quarter of a century earlier, for not only were communications interrupted between the Secretariat of the Commission and certain members of the Commission, while great delays were imposed in communicating with the remaining Commissioners, but on this occasion also the Secretariat of the Commission was located in a country which, through the advent of air warfare, lay within the area of active military operations. Clearly, therefore, there was a need in 1939 for more extensive and more formal arrangements than had been called for at the end of the war of 1914-1918.

After taking the best legal advice available, he (Commissioner Hemming) had, as Secretary to the Commission, submitted a recommendation to President Jordan that he should execute a formal Instrument assuming for the duration of the emergency created by the war such extraordinary

powers as he might deem to be necessary or expedient to ensure the continued existence of the Commission and to secure its due functioning after the close of the emergency, subject to the provision that as soon as might be practicable after the close of the emergency a full Report should be made to the Commission on every act taken in virtue of the extraordinary powers so assumed. This recommendation was approved by President Jordan by whom the proposed Instrument was executed on 6th September, 1939. This Instrument was styled the "Emergency Powers Declaration, 1939" and empowered the President to issue "Directions" from time to time on such matters as that officer might deem it necessary or expedient should be regulated in this manner. The Declaration provided also (1) for the devolution to the Secretary of the functions of the President in the event of the death or disablement of the President, and (2) for the devolution to the Assistant Secretary of the functions of the Secretary in the event of the death or disablement of the Secretary or, if the Assistant Secretary was not in a position to assume those functions, upon such other member of the Commission as might temporarily assume those functions.

In making the foregoing Report on behalf of President Jordan, the Acting President asked the Commission to signify their approval of the action taken in 1939 to ensure the continued existence of the Commission through the adoption of the measures described above and to report that action to the Section on Nomenclature with a recommendation that the action be approved and confirmed. The Declaration executed by President Jordan in September, 1939, was available for inspection and the text of that Declaration was given for purposes of record in an Annex to the Report which he (Secretary Hemming) had prepared on the work of the Secretariat of the Commission in the period 1936–1948 (Commission Paper I.C.(48)2).

THE COMMISSION:-

- (1) took note of, and approved, the action of President Jordan in assuming the extraordinary powers specified in the "Emergency Powers Declaration, 1939" executed by him in September, 1939, for the purpose of ensuring the continued existence of the Commission during the emergency created by the outbreak of war in Europe, and of securing the due functioning of the Commission after the close of the emergency;
- (2) agreed to report to the Section on Nomenclature the action taken by President Jordan, as specified

in (1) above, with a recommendation that that action be approved and confirmed.

Constitution under the "Emergency Powers Declaration, 1939" of the Classes 1949 and 1952 in place of the Classes 1940 and 1943

8. THE COMMISSION:—

- (1) took note, and approved, the action of President Jordan in issuing Directions under the Emergency Powers Declaration, 1939:—
 - (a) prescribing the establishment of the Classes 1949 and 1952, in place of the Classes 1940 and 1943, as from the dates on which each of the first-named Classes completed its term of service; and
 - (b) directing that the six former members of the Class 1940 (Cabrera, Chapman, Hemming, Jordan, Pellegrin, Richter) should be deemed to have been elected to be members of the Class 1949 and the four former members of the Class 1943 (do Amaral, di Caporiacco, Dymond, Peters) should be deemed to have been elected to be members of the Class 1952;
- (2) confirmed the elections specified in (1) (b) above save as regards the election in 1940 of Professor Rudolf Richter (Germany) to be a member of the Class 1949, the question of the status of this election being reserved for further consideration.

(Later reference: Paris Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusion 16)

Constitution of the Class 1955 in place of the Class 1946

9. THE COMMISSION :-

- (1) took note:-
 - (a) that by a postal vote undertaken in January, 1947, the Commission had constituted the Class 1955 in place of the Class 1946, the term of service of which had then expired;
 - (b) that, concurrently with the action specified in (a) above, the undermentioned members of the former Class 1946 had been elected to be members of the Class 1955:—
 Professor H. BOSCHMA (Netherlands);
 Dr. William Thomas CALMAN (United Kingdom);
 Professor Bela HANKO (Hungary);
 Dr. Norman R. STOLL (U.S.A.);
 - (c) that, concurrently with the action specified in (b) above, the Commission had decided to reserve for later consideration the

- question of the re-election of the remaining members of the former Class 1946, namely:— Professor Teiso ESAKI (Japan); Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (Poland)
- (d) that no further action had been taken as regards Professor Esaki, pending a decision by the Congress in regard to the position, in relation to the membership of the Commission, of former Commissioners who were nationals of Germany or Japan;
- (e) that, having regard to the fact that all efforts made to establish contact with Professor Jaczewski had proved unsuccessful, his place as a member of the Commission had been deemed to have been vacated and a successor had been elected thereto:
- (2) agreed to report to the Congress the action specified in (1) above and to invite the Congress to approve and confirm the action so taken;
- (3) agreed to recommend that the regulations governing the composition of the Commission should be modified expressly to provide that, if circumstances such as those referred to in (1) (e) above, were to arise in which the Commission were unable to trace the whereabouts of a member of the Commission or in which it was impossible for the Secretary to communicate with a member of the Commission or for the member of the Commission concerned to communicate with the Secretary and in consequence that member of the Commission was unable to discharge the duties of his office, the Commissioner in question should be deemed to have vacated his office as such and that his place should thereupon be filled in like manner as though he had died or had resigned, provided however that a member of the Commission shall not be deemed to have vacated his office as such when the inability of the member of the Commission concerned to communicate with the Secretary and of the Secretary to communicate with the said member of the Commission arises solely from an interruption of postal communications consequent upon the existence of a state of war between the country of which that member of the Commission is a national or in which he is normally resident and the country in which the Secretariat of the Commission is established:

(Later reference: Paris Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusion 16)

Losses in the membership of the Commission since 1935 through resignations (4) agreed to reserve for further consideration the question of the re-election of Professor Teiso Esaki (Japan) to be a member of the Commission.

10. THE COMMISSION :--

- (1) took note that, in addition to the resignation, on account of advancing years, of Commissioner Geza Horváth (Hungary) which had been reported to the Twelfth International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held at Lisbon in 1935, when, however, the vacancy so created had not been filled, the undermentioned members of the Commission had resigned from their places as such on account of age, ill-health or other causes:—

 Commissioner Karl Apstein (Germany);

 Commissioner Filippo Silvestri (Italy);

 Commissioner Candido Bolivar y Pieltain (Spain);
- (2) placed on record their regret at the loss, through resignation, of their colleagues named in (1) above;
- (3) agreed to report to the Congress the losses through resignation specified in (1) above.

Election of Commissioners since 1935

11. THE COMMISSION agreed:—

to report to the Congress the undermentioned elections made to the membership of the Commission since the meeting in 1935 of the Twelfth International Congress of Zoology and to invite the Congress to approve and confirm the elections so made:—

(a) Elections in 1937:—

Senhor Afranio do AMARAL (Brazil) vice Commissioner Anton Handlirsch (Austria) (deceased) (appointed to the Class 1943);
Professor Bela HANKÓ (Hungary) vice Commissioner Geza Horváth (Hungary), (resigned) (appointed to the Class 1937);
Professor Dr. Walther ARNDT (Germany) vice Commissioner Karl Apstein (Germany) (resigned)

(b) *Elections in* 1939 :—

(appointed to the Class 1946);

Professor Lodovico di CAPORIACCO (Italy) vice Commissioner Filippo Silvestri (Italy) (resigned) (appointed to the Class 1943);

Professor J. R. DYMOND (Canada) vice Commissioner H. B. Fantham (Canada) (deceased) (appointed to the Class 1943);
Dr. Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (Poland) vice Commissioner Candido Bolivar y Pieltain (Spain) (resigned)

(appointed to the Class 1946);(c) Elections during the war years:—

Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (U.S.A.) vice Commissioner Witmer Stone (U.S.A.) (deceased) (appointed to the Class 1952);
Professor Harold E. VOKES (U.S.A.) vice Commissioner Leonhard Stejneger (U.S.A.) (deceased) (appointed to the Class 1952);
Dr. Norman R. STOLL (U.S.A.) vice Commissioner Charles Wardell Stiles (U.S.A.) (deceased) (appointed to the Class 1946);
Dr. Joseph PEARSON (Australia) vice Commissioner Frederick Chapman (Australia) (deceased) (appointed to the Class 1949);

(d) Post-war elections:-

Professor H. BOSCHMA (Netherlands) vice Commissioner Walther Arndt (Germany) (deceased)
(appointed to the Class 1955);
Dr. Th. MORTENSEN (Denmark) vice Commissioner Jacques Pellegrin (France) (deceased) (appointed to the Class 1949);
Dr. Paul RODE (France) vice Commissioner Tadeusz Jaczewski (Poland) (office vacated owing to post-war circumstances) (appointed to Class 1955).

Re-election of the President and the Secretary as from the beginning of 1941

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusion 7)

12. THE COMMISSION:

(1) took note of, and approved, the action of the President in issuing in December, 1940, a Direction under the Emergency Powers Declaration, 1949, directing that the Commissioners holding respectively the offices of President of the Commission and of Secretary to the Commission should be confirmed in, and should continue to hold, the said offices when on the expiry of the term of service of the Class 1940, of which the

said Commissioners were members, they were appointed to the Class 1949 (constituted under a Direction previously issued under the Emergency Powers Declaration, 1939), unless on the close of the Emergency the Commission were to direct otherwise;

(2) confirmed the elections specified in (1) above.

Re-election of the Assistant Secretary as from the beginning of 1944

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusion 7)

13. THE COMMISSION :-

- (1) took note of, and approved, the action of the President in issuing in September, 1943, a Direction under the Emergency Powers Declaration, 1939, directing that the Commissioner holding the office of Assistant Secretary should be confirmed in, and should continue to hold, the said office when on the expiry of the term of service of the Class 1943, of which the said Commissioner was a member, he was appointed to the Class 1952 (constituted under a Direction previously issued under the Emergency Powers Declaration, 1939), unless on the close of the Emergency the Commission were to direct otherwise;
- (2) confirmed the election specified in (1) above.

Election in 1945 of Assistant Secretary Peters (U.S.A.) to be Vice-President

14. THE COMMISSION:—

took note that in March, 1945, Assistant Secretary James L. Peters (U.S.A.) had been elected to be Vice-President of the Commission in the place of Vice-President Charles Wardell Stiles (U.S.A.) (deceased).

Establishment of the Class 1958 in place of the Class 1949

(Later reference: Paris Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusion 3) 15. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) recalled that, in accordance with the decision taken by the Sixth International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held at Berne in 1904, the term of service of the oldest-established of the three Classes of the membership of the Commission was automatically brought to a close on the day following the last day of each Congress. The Class so due for discharge on the present occasion was the Class 1949. As each Class was constituted for a period of nine years, the Class now to be constituted would be the Class 1958.

THE COMMISSION:-

(1) took note that the Class 1949 would complete its term of service at the end of the present Congress; (2) agreed to recommend the Congress to constitute a new Class, to be known as the Class 1958, to take the place of the Class 1949, as from the day immediately following the last day of the present Congress.

German and Japanese representation on the Commission

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusions 8(2) and 9 (1) (d)) 16. THE COMMISSION resumed their consideration of the position, in relation to the membership of the Commission, of the surviving German zoologist elected to be a Commissioner prior to the invasion of Poland by Germany in 1939 and of the Japanese zoologist elected to be a Commissioner prior to the Japanese attack on the United States in 1941.

After a full discussion, THE COMMISSION agreed :-

- (1) that, having regard to the political and other conditions obtaining in Germany in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 and the corresponding conditions obtaining in Japan in the period immediately preceding the extension of the war to the Pacific in 1941, there could be no assurance that in the present changed conditions German and Japanese zoologists elected to be members of the Commission during those periods now commanded the confidence of the general body of zoologists in their respective countries;
- (2) that in these circumstances it was desirable to afford to zoologists in Germany and Japan respectively a fresh opportunity of expressing their wishes as to the zoologists by whom they desired respectively to be represented on the Commission;
- (3) that, in view of (1) and (2) above:—
 - (a) the term of service, as a member of the Commission, of Professor Rudolf Richter (Germany) should not be deemed to have been extended beyond 31st December, 1940, the date of the expiry of the Class 1940, to which he had been elected prior to the outbreak of war in Europe; and
 - (b) the term of service, as a member of the Commission, of Professor Teiso Esaki (Japan) should be deemed to have been terminated on 31st December, 1946, the date of the expiry of the Class 1946, to which he had been elected prior to the extension of the war to the Pacific;

(4) that the Secretary to the Commission should be requested to take appropriate steps as soon as possible to ascertain the views of German and Japanese zoologists respectively on the question specified in (2) above, with a view to obtaining suggestions as to the names of zoologists who were nationals of those countries, whose election to be members of the Commission would be generally acceptable to their fellow workers;

(5) that it was to be understood that the decisions recorded in (1) to (4) above were decisions taken on grounds of principle and were not intended to reflect, and did not reflect, either upon the professional eminence of Professor Richter or of Professor Esaki or upon the value of the services rendered to the Commission by those zoologists

while serving as Commissioners.

Nomination of members of the Class 1958

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusion 15) (Later reference: 3rd Meeting, Conclusion 3)

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 1st Meeting, Conclusion 4)

(Later reference: Paris Session, 11th Meeting, Conclusion 4)

Presidency of the Commission: request by Commissioner Karl Jordan (United Kingdom) to be excused from nomination as President for a further term

17. THE COMMISSION agreed:—

(1) to nominate the undermentioned members of the former Class 1949 to be members of the Class

Señor Angel CABRERA (Argentina);

Mr. Francis HEMMING (United Kingdom);

Dr. Karl JORDAN (United Kingdom);

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (Australia);

- (2) to take note with great regret that on grounds of age and ill-health, Dr. Th. Mortensen (Denmark), a retiring member of the Class 1949, desired to be excused from further service as a member of the Commission and accordingly was not willing that his name should be put forward for nomination to the Class 1958;
- (3) to nominate Professor R. SPÄRCK (Denmark) to be a member of the Class 1958;
- (4) to recommend the Congress to approve and confirm the foregoing nominations and to agree to leave the sixth place in the Class 1958 to be filled by the Commission after the close of the Congress.
- 18. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) recalled that, in view of the fact that Professor Karl Jordan was a member of the Class 1949 which would complete its term of service on the day following the close of the present Congress, it was necessary for the Commission to make a nomination to the office of President for the ensuing period. It would be the wish alike of every member of the Commission and of the general body of zoologists to nominate Commissioner Jordan for a further

term of service as President, an office which he had held with great distinction ever since his election thereto in 1929 in succession to the eminent Italian zoologist, the late Professor F. S. Monticelli. It was, therefore, with the greatest regret that he had to inform the Commission that he had been notified by Commissioner Jordan that owing to his age and, in particular, to his total deafness, he felt bound to ask that he should be excused from being nominated to serve as President of the Commission for a further term.

Everyone, both inside the Commission and among zoologists at large, would join in regretting the reasons which had prompted Dr. Jordan's decision. Dr. Jordan was one of the leading zoologists of the day and no man of greater professional eminence or higher personal distinction could be found to fill the office of President of the Commission. But Dr. Jordan was far more than an extremely eminent man of science. For 21 years as President, and for 35 years as a member of the Commission, Dr. Jordan had placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Commission his vast store of knowledge, his ripe experience, his mature judgment, his judicial temperament and his rich human sympathies. The office of President of the Commission was not merely a post of great dignity; it carried with it also heavy responsibilities. First, it was the duty of the President, while giving the freest scope to all legitimate expressions of opinion, so to guide the proceedings of the Commission as to ensure continuity in its work, tempered by a due recognition of the need for adaptations to meet changing circumstances. Second, it was the duty of the President to conduct the deliberations of the Commission in such a way as to promote the highest possible degree of harmony among its members. Finally, the President of the Commission had to keep a constant watch on the needs of zoologists in matters of zoological nomenclature and on changes of opinion among zoologists in regard to these questions.

No one looking back over the history of zoological nomenclature during the inter-war years could fail to be struck by the fact that at a time when international organisations of all kinds were collapsing through internal dissensions and faulty leadership, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature had not only maintained its existence but had added greatly to its moral authority and the value of the services which it rendered to the zoological profession. The major part of this success must be attributed to the wise guidance given to the Commission by its President, Only once during Dr. Jordan's long term

of office was there any serious disagreement among zoologists on a question of zoological nomenclature. This was at the Congress held in 1930, and it was to the wise counsel in regard to the handling of the problem created by the controversy over the meaning of the expression "nomenclature binaire" that had been given by Dr. Jordan at the next Congress that zoologists were indebted for a solution which overcame the immediate difficulties and, it might be hoped, paved the way for a generally acceptable settlement at the present Congress. These were remarkable achievements by a remarkable man. Dr. Jordan had been a great President and every member of the Commission and every member of the general body of zoologists was in his debt.

(Later reference: Paris Session, 4th Meeting, Conclusion 3)

> In the sad circumstances in which the Commission found themselves, the Commission would, no doubt, feel bound to respect Dr. Jordan's wishes and would agree, therefore, to abandon their intention of nominating him to be their President for a further term. It would be a matter of great satisfaction to every member of the Commission that, although Dr. Jordan had felt unable any longer to sustain the burden imposed by the Presidency, he had signified his willingness to serve for a further term as a private member of the Commission. All would rejoice to see his name inscribed in the list of members of the Class 1958 which had now to be established. But it was, the Acting President believed, the unanimous wish of the Commission to find some signal mark of their esteem and affection to confer upon their late President. No more appropriate recognition could be found than the submission by the Commission to the Congress of a recommendation that, as an exceptional measure, there be established an office of Honorary Life-President of the Commission and that this office be offered to Commissioner Jordan.

THE COMMISSION AGREED :-

- (1) to take note with the greatest regret that Commissioner Karl Jordan (United Kingdom) felt bound on grounds of age and infirmity to ask that he be excused from being nominated to serve as President of the Commission for a further term;
- (2) to accede to Commissioner Jordan's request that he be not nominated to the vacant office of President of the Commission;
- (3) to place on record their great appreciation of the valuable services rendered both to the Commission and generally to the cause of zoological nomenclature by Commissioner Jordan during his long term of office:

- (4) to take note with great satisfaction that, notwithstanding his resignation of the office of President of the Commission, Commissioner Karl Jordan had consented to his name being included in the list of zoologists nominated to serve in the Class 1958 now about to be constituted;
- (5) to signalise the esteem and affection in which they held their late President by submitting to the Congress a recommendation that, as an exceptional measure, there be established an office of "Honorary Life-President" of the Commission and that this office be offered to Commissioner Jordan as a mark of the affection and esteem felt for him by the members of the Commission and by the general body of zoologists;
- (6) to request the Acting President to address a telegram to Commissioner Jordan, expressing their deep regret at his decision to resign the Presidency of the Commission and intimating that it was their intention to nominate him to be a member of the Commission for a further term and to invite the Congress to appoint him to the specially created office of Honorary Life-President.

Nomination of Vice-President James L. Peters (U.S.A.) to be President

19. THE COMMISSION agreed:—

to nominate Vice-President James L. Peters (U.S.A.) to be President of the Commission.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEM-MING) then informed the Commission that, before leaving London to attend the present Session of the Commission, he had received a letter (dated 15th July, 1948) from President Jordan expressing his regret at being unable personally to welcome his successor. In the same letter, President Jordan summed up his convictions regarding the great value of the high degree of international co-operation already established in zoological nomenclature. He (the Acting President) felt sure that the Commission would wish him to read aloud the last message addressed to them by their retiring President. The following was the text of President Jordan's letter:—

My dear Hemming,

As my deafness prevents me from attending the meeting of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to be held in Paris during the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, I am debarred from having the great pleasure personally of welcoming my successor in the Presidency of the Commission. If the choice of the Commission falls upon Vice-President James L. Peters, the Commission will have in their new President a taxonomist

of international fame in ornithology and a specialist possessing an intimate knowledge of a Class of animals and its literature, of which the nomenclature has been more intensively studied than that of any other Class of the Animal Kingdom. Vice-President Peters possesses also practical experience both of the difficulties presented by nomenclature as such and of the problems involved in meeting the diverse needs of the biological public. It is the object of the Commission both to solve those difficulties and to meet those needs, and I have no doubt that, under the guidance of the President and the Secretary, the Commission will be successful in both these tasks.

One or other of the Commissioners may at times be inclined to regret the hours spent on the consideration of nomenclatorial questions which do not directly concern his own field of study; but the thought should ever be present in our minds that Nomenclature is an International Language and the only international undertaking on the basic principle of which all biologists agree: the same name for the same animal in science throughout the globe. I know that there are highly intelligent biologists who look upon Nomenclature with disdain because the great fact has escaped them that in the present spiritual turmoil in which humanity finds itself one point of general agreement, like the basic principle of Nomenclature, renders general agreement in other matters a possibility and gives humanity some hope.

With the most cordial good wishes for a successful meeting and all kind regards to the new President and Commissioners,

Yours ever.

(Signed) KARL JORDAN

Nomination of Commissioner Francis Hemming (United Kingdom) to be Secretary to the Commission for a further term

20. THE COMMISSION :-

- (1) took note that, in view of the fact that Commissioner Francis Hemming, the present holder of the office of Secretary to the Commission, was a member of the Class 1949, the term of service of which would expire on the day following the close of the present Congress, the Secretaryship of the Commission would then fall vacant and that it was therefore necessary to submit a recommendation to the Congress in regard to the filling of this office:
- (2) agreed to nominate Commissioner Francis HEMMING (United Kingdom), the retiring Secretary, to be Secretary to the Commission for a further term.

21. THE COMMISSION:

- (1) took note that, on the election of Vice-President Peters to be President of the Commission, a vacancy would arise in the office of Vice-President;
- (2) agreed that, having regard to the fact that the new President of the Commission would be a United States citizen and the Secretary to the Commission a European, it was desirable that the office of Vice-President should be filled by a Commissioner

Nomination of Commissioner Afranio do Amaral (Brazil) to be Vice-President

- who was a national of some country situated outside North America and Europe;
- (3) agreed to nominate Commissioner Afranio do AMARAL (Brazil) to be Vice-President of the Commission.

Abolition of the office of Assistant Secretary as hitherto constituted and its reconstitution as a post in the Secretariat of the Commission

22. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that the great increase in the volume and complexity of the work of the Secretariat of the Commission which had occurred during the war years and had since been greatly intensified made it essential that he, the part-time and spare-time Honorary Secretary to the Commission should have a highly qualified personal assistant at his immediate disposal. When in 1947 UNESCO had given a substantial grant towards the expenses of the Commission, he had hoped that it would be possible to meet this need by engaging a whole-time salaried scientific assistant. Towards the close of 1947 an experimental appointment had been made, the officer so appointed being given the title "Assistant Scientific Director", as the title of "Assistant Secretary" was not available, being reserved for an honorary official drawn from the membership of the Commission. It had been found however that the fact that in existing circumstances the office of Secretary to the Commission was an honorary post necessarily held by a member of the Commission as a spare-time appointment made it impossible for the Secretary to give sufficient supervision and guidance to a whole-time salaried official who inevitably worked during normal office hours, i.e. at times when the Secretary to the Commission was not available. owing to his having to earn his living in a different occupation. In order to give the Secretary as much relief as was possible, it was therefore necessary that in existing conditions he should have a spare-time assistant who could give him the help which he needed. There were serious dangers in the present arrangement by which the entire conduct of the work of the Secretariat rested upon the shoulders of a single spare-time honorary officer, as the Commission would see when they came to consider the Report by the Secretary on the work of the Secretariat of the Commission during the years 1936-1948. For the present purpose the point to be noted was that the most appropriate title for the proposed honorary spare-time assistant to the Secretary to the Commission would be that of "Assistant Secretary". This title could not however be used for this purpose, so long as it was reserved for the title of an office tenable only by a member of the Commission in an honorary capacity. Experience had shown

(Later reference: Paris Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusion 26) that, during inter-Congress periods, no duties could be assigned to the office of Assistant Secretary as at present constituted and that its existence served no useful purpose. He (the Acting President) therefore proposed that the office of Assistant Secretary, as at present constituted, should be abolished, and that the title of Assistant Secretary should thus be made available for use where it was required, namely for the personal assistant to the Secretary. If at any time it were desired once more to raise to four the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Commission, this could readily be effected by the creation of a second post of Vice-President.

THE COMMISSION :-

- (1) took note of the statement by the Acting President as recorded above;
- (2) agreed to abolish the office of Assistant Secretary, as hitherto constituted and to make the title of "Assistant Secretary" available for an honorary spare-time personal assistant to the honorary (part-time and spare-time) Secretary to the Commission.

Co-operation between the Commission and Specialist Groups: Report on progress achieved since 1935

(Previous reference: Lisbon Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusion 8)

23. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) recalled that at their Lisbon Session the Commission had recorded their earnest hope that specialists in particular groups of the Animal Kingdom would organise themselves for the study of nomenclature. Subsequently, this resolution had, for greater emphasis, been embodied in the Commission's Declaration 10. He (the Acting President) was glad to be able to inform the Commission that considerable progress had been achieved in this field in the period which had elapsed since the Lisbon Session of the Commission, notwithstanding the difficulties inevitably created by the war. In the United States, no less than five specialist groups had been formed, namely (1) the American Committee on Entomological Nomenclature, which had been formed jointly by the Entomological Society of America and the American Association of Economic Entomologists, (2) the Joint Committee on Zoological Nomenclature for Paleontology in America, established jointly by the Geological Society of America and the Paleontological Society of America, (3) the Smithsonian Institution Committee on Zoological Nomenclature, composed of taxonomists of (i) the United States National Museum, (ii) the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, (iii) the Geological Survey of the United States, and (iv the Fish and Wild Life Service, (4) the Committee on Zoological Nomenclature of the American Museum of Natural History, and (5) the Committee on Zoological Nomenclature of the Chicago Natural History Museum. All these bodies had shown a keen desire to co-operate with the Commission and a number of interesting and valuable suggestions which had been received from these bodies would be placed before the Commission at later meetings of the present (Paris) Session. Further, within the last year there had been established in the United States a Society of Systematic Zoologists, the inaugural meeting of which he had had the pleasure of addressing at Chicago in the previous December. In Europe the more severe impact of the war had made it impossible for any progress to be achieved in this field during the years 1939-1945 but the specialist groups on the nomenclature of entomology and ornithology which had been established before the outbreak of war had succeeded in maintaining their existence and would, it was hoped, shortly be able to extend the scope of their activities. Finally, he had recently received a communication from Prague foreshadowing the establishment of a specialist group on zoological nomenclature in Czechoslovakia.

In addition to formal co-operation through the medium of organised groups, every effort had been made by himself. as Secretary to the Commission, to secure, through personal contacts and correspondence, the assistance and advice of the widest possible range of specialists. In the case of the United States and Canada these efforts had been greatly assisted by the action of Dr. Alexander Wetmore, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in inviting him to visit America last winter for the purpose of discussing with specialists at Washington and other centres in America current problems of zoological nomenclature and. in particular, those problems which were likely to be considered at the present Congress. As a result, he had been able to hold extensive discussions, and to make large numbers of contacts, with specialists at the United States National Museum at Washington, the American Museum of Natural History at New York and the Natural History Museum at Chicago. While in Chicago he had attended the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at which he had met specialists from many parts of the United States. Finally, at Ottawa he had had the benefit of meeting many American paleontologists at a meeting organised by Paleontological Society of America during the annual meeting of the Geological Society of America.

THE COMMISSION:

- (1) took note of, and approved, the action taken by the Secretary to foster co-operation on questions of zoological nomenclature between the Commission on the one hand and specialist groups and individual specialists on the other;
- (2) agreed that it was highly desirable that existing contacts should be maintained and strengthened and that additional specialist groups should be formed, wherever practicable.

Opinions and Declarations published since the meeting of Lisbon in 1935

- 24. THE COMMISSION took note that the undermentioned Opinions had been published since the last the Congress held at meeting of the Congress :-
 - (a) Opinions 124-133 in regard to questions decided by the Commission prior to its Session held at Lisbon in 1935:
 - (b) Opinions 134–181 and Declarations 10–12 in regard to questions decided by the Commission at its Session held at Lisbon in 1935:
 - (c) Opinions 182-194 in regard to questions decided by the Commission since its Session at Lisbon in 1935:
 - (d) Declarations 1-9 and re-issues of Opinions 1-16, of which the original edition was out of print and unobtainable.

The programme of the Commission for its Paris Session

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusion 2)

25. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that the Commission had a very heavy programme for its present (Paris) Session. The main heads of that programme had been set out in Commission Paper I.C.(48)1, which had already been circulated to the members of the Commission. Broadly speaking, the field to be covered included (1) the consideration of the administrative and financial problems facing the Commission, (2) the reform of the composition of the Commission and the method of electing its members (for the purpose of securing that the Commission should become both genuinely representative and genuinely international in character), (3) the reform of the procedure of the Commission (for the purpose of ensuring that in future the Commission should be enabled to conduct its work more speedily and efficiently), (4) the problem presented by the use in the Règles of the expression "nomenclature binaire" (a question on which the Commission were under instructions from the last (Lisbon) Congress to submit a comprehensive report to the

present meeting), (5) the amendment and clarification of the Règles, the insertion therein of provisions dealing with questions not at present subject to regulation, and the incorporation into the Règles of the interpretations of various Articles of the Règles given by the Commission in Opinions rendered at various times during the last 40 years and of provisions embodying resolutions of a general character adopted by the Commission or the Congress at various meetings held since the year 1901, when the Règles in their present form were adopted. It was important also that during its present Session the Commission should reach decisions on as many as possible of the applications on individual cases now awaiting attention. In addition, it would be necessary during the course of the present Congress both to seek the concurrence of the Section on Nomenclature in the changes proposed and to prepare a comprehensive report for submission to the Congress.

THE COMMISSION :--

took note of the foregoing summary of the business to be laid before them during their present (Paris) Session.

Report by the Secretary on the work of the Secretariat since the meeting of the Congress held at Lisbon in 1935

26. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that, in accordance with precedent, the Secretary to the Commission would lay before the Commission a report on the work of the Secretariat since the last meeting of the Congress. On the present occasion the number of subjects to be dealt with in that report was inevitably much larger than on any previous occasion, both because—owing to the war—the exceptionally long period of 13 years had elapsed since the last meeting of the Congress and because the period to be covered by the Report was one of rapid change and development. The Report had been completed but it was inevitably a lengthy document and the Secretary had not so far been able to prepare copies for communication to the members of the Commission owing to his preoccupation with the even more urgent task of preparing papers for the consideration of the Commission on the numerous questions relating directly to zoological nomenclature on which it was desired that decisions should be taken by the Commission and by the Section on Nomenclature during the present Session. Copies of the Report would, however, be made available as soon as possible to the members of the Commission as Commission Paper I.C.(48)2.

Continuing, the Acting President said that, in his capacity as Secretary to the Commission, he had given in

his Report a comprehensive account of the work of the Secretariat of the Commission from October, 1936, the date on which he was elected to the Secretaryship up to the eve of the present Congress, to which he had added such particulars as were available in respect of the period September, 1935, to October, 1936, during which the Secretaryship of the Commission had been vacant. The subjects dealt with in the Report included an account of:—

- (1) the administrative and financial problems immediately raised by the transfer of the Secretariat of the Commission from Washington to London consequent upon the election of the present Secretary in 1936 and the arrangements made for the audit of the accounts of the Commission by a firm of Chartered Accountants:
- (2) the arrangements made prior to the outbreak of war in 1939 for raising a small fund with which to make a start with the reorganisation of the Secretariat;
- (3) the decisions taken in regard to the reorganisation of the Secretariat of the Commission and matters allied thereto at the Plenary Conference between the President of the Commission and the Secretary to the Commission held in London on 19th June, 1939, in accordance with a decision taken by the Commission at Lisbon in 1935;
- (4) the commencement in August, 1939, of the direct publication by the Commission of its *Opinions* and the price policy adopted in regard to the sale of the Commission's publications;
- (5) the interruption in the work of the Secretariat of the Commission consequent upon the outbreak of war in Europe in September, 1939; the arrangements then made by the Secretary to maintain contact with the members of the Commission to the full extent practicable and to ensure, so far as possible, that the work of the Commission should not be brought to a standstill if the Secretary and President were killed or disabled as the result of air attack; the arrangements made to ensure the safety of the records of the Commission from loss by air attack or fire;
- (6) the arrangements made in 1942 for the reopening of the Secretariat and the decision to recommence the publication of *Opinions* on questions on which decisions had been taken by the Commission before the outbreak of war in 1939;
- (7) the establishment in May, 1943, of the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature" as the Official Organ of the Commission for the publication of applications

(Previous reference: Lisbon Session, 5th Meeting. Conclusion 10)

- received by the Commission, in order to provide zoologists with full information regarding matters under consideration by the Commission;
- (8) the issue in July, 1943, of an Appeal for a Fund of £1,800 to enable the Commission to clear off the most urgent of its arrears of printing;
- (9) the decision in 1943 to publish as soon as possible an authoritative edition of the substantive French text of the *Règles* together with a literal English translation;
- (10) the decision in 1943 to issue the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in book form with full bibliographical data;
- (11) the decision in 1943 to embody in *Declarations* certain important resolutions adopted at various times by the Commission and the Congress which had been largely overlooked through never having been published elsewhere than in the Proceedings of the Congresses concerned; the decision to begin the re-publication (announced in 1939) of the older *Opinions* which were out of print and unobtainable;
- (12) the decision in 1943 to complete *Opinions* on questions on which voting had begun prior to the outbreak of war in 1939 but on which the required number of votes had not been received by that time;
- (13) the decision in 1943 to devote the whole of Volume 2 of "Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature" to the *Opinions* and *Declarations* adopted by the Commission at Lisbon in 1935 and to commence the concurrent publication of Volume 3 of the same work for *Opinions* adopted by the Commission after their Lisbon meeting;
- (14) the rapid growth from 1943 onwards in the number of applications submitted annually to the Commission and in the volume of correspondence handled annually in the Secretariat;
- (15) the changes introduced during the war in the method of electing members of the Commission;
- (16) the decision in 1946 to establish a corporation to hold the assets of the Commission and to enter into contractual obligations on its behalf; the establishment for this purpose in February, 1947, of a corporation formed under United Kingdom law with the title "International Trust for Zoological

- Nomenclature"; the acceptance of the Chairmanship of the Trust by the former British Cabinet Minister, the Right Hon. Walter Elliot;
- (17) the offer to the Commission by UNESCO in April, 1947, to make, subject to certain conditions, a grant not exceeding \$10,936 for the year 1947 and a similar grant not exceeding \$10,600 for the year 1948:
- (18) the visit to the United States and Canada paid by the Secretary to the Commission in December, 1947, on the invitation of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., for the purpose of discussing problems of zoological nomenclature, in particular those to be considered at the Paris Meeting of the International Congress of Zoology;
- (19) the administrative problems involved in organising an office dealing with a large volume of work and employing a whole-time salaried staff supervised by an honorary spare-time (and part-time) Head.

THE COMMISSION :-

- (1) took note of the summary given by the Acting President, as indicated above, of the Report on the work of the Secretariat of the Commission during the period 1935–1948, which he had prepared, in his capacity as Secretary to the Commission (Commission Paper I.C.(48)2), and approved the action so taken;
- (2) agreed to recommend that the Report referred to in (1) above should be submitted to the Congress.

27. THE COMMISSION agreed:

to invite the Acting President to send a telegram in their name expressing their thanks to the Right Honourable Walter Elliot, M.P., F.R.S., for having consented to accept the Chairmanship of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature.

28. THE COMMISSION agreed:—

to invite the Acting President to convey to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., an expression of their thanks for the invitation extended to the Secretary to the Commission to visit Washington and other centres in North America in December, 1947, for the purpose of discussing problems of zoological nomenclature with American zoologists in preparation for the Session of the Commission to be held in Paris during the present Congress.

Thanks of the Commission to the Right Hon. Walter Elliot for accepting the Chairmanship of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature

Thanks of the Commission to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Thanks of the Commission for donations received

29. THE COMMISSION agreed:—

to place on record their grateful thanks to all Government Agencies, Museums and other Scientific Institutions, Learned Societies and individual zoologists and paleontologists in all parts of the world who, during the period 1938–1948, had assisted the work of the Commission by making donations to its funds.

Thanks of the Commission to UNESCO

30. THE COMMISSION agreed:—

- (1) to place on record their warm appreciation of the interest in, and the understanding of the needs of, their work shown by UNESCO and their most grateful thanks for the munificent subvention made to their funds by UNESCO in the year 1947 and for the continuation of that support in the year 1948;
- (2) to invite the Acting President to convey the foregoing resolution to UNESCO on behalf of the Commission.

Preliminary report on the work of the Commission during its first and second meetings to be submitted orally to the Section on Nomenclature as soon as possible

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 1st Meeting, Conclusions 1-7) to invite the Acting President to take an early opportunity:—

31. THE COMMISSION agreed:—

(a) to submit a report orally to the Section on Nomenclature:—

- (i) on the matters recorded in the Conclusions of the First Meeting of the Commission during its present Session in regard to the attendance of members of the Commission at the present Session, the election of Alternate Members of the Commission for the duration of the present Session, and the throwing open of the meetings of the Commission to all members of the Congress;
- (ii) on the matters discussed at the Second Meeting of the Commission during its present Session in regard to the business to be dealt with during the present Session, the changes in the membership of the Commission, in the Offices of the Commission and in the holders of those offices which had occurred since 1935, the exceptional measures taken during the war to secure continuity in the work of the Commission and to preserve the records of the Commission from destruc-

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusions 1-30) tion, the action proposed to be taken to afford to German and Japanese zoologists a fresh opportunity to indicate by whom they desire to be represented on the Commission, the establishment of the new Class 1958 in the membership of the Commission and the nominations of zoologists for election thereto, the resignation of President Karl Jordan and the nomination of Vice President James L. Peters in his place, the nomination of Commissioner A. do Amaral to be Vice-President, the proposed re-election of Commissioner Francis Hemming to be Secretary to the Commission, the proposed change in the status of the office of Assistant Secretary, the action taken since 1935 to promote co-operation between the Commission and specialist groups established for the study of particular aspects of zoological nomenclature, the publication of *Opinions* and Declarations since 1935, the Report by the Secretary on the work of the Secretariat in the period 1936–1948, the resolutions of thanks to the Right Hon. Walter Elliot for accepting the Chairmanship of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., for inviting the Secretary to the Commission to visit America in December in 1947 for the purpose of discussing current problems of zoological nomenclature, to institutions and individuals in all parts of the world for making donations to the funds of the Commission. and finally the resolution of appreciation and thanks to UNESCO for the munificent subvention made to the funds of the Commission in 1947 and for its renewal in 1948;

- (b) to invite the Section on Nomenclature:
 - (i) to take note of the matters reported under(a) above :
 - (ii) to signify their approval of the action taken by, or, as respects action taken during the war 1939-1945, on behalf of

- the Commission, in the case of those matters which require such approval;
- (iii) to approve the recommendations submitted by the Commission as regards certain action now proposed to be taken;
- (iv) to recommend the Congress to approve and confirm the action taken by the Commission as respects the matters referred to in (ii) and (iii) above;
- (v) to submit to the Congress the Report on the work of the Secretariat of the Commission during the period 1936-1948 prepared by the Secretary to the Commission (Commission Paper I.C.(48)2).

32. THE COMMISSION agreed:—

- (1) that, in order to give the Section on Nomenclature the fullest opportunity for considering matters on which the Commission wished to submit recommendations, it was desirable to abandon the practice followed by the Commission at former meetings of the Congress under which the recommendations formulated by the Commission were submitted en bloc in the Report prepared by the Commission for submission to, and approval by, the Congress, at a joint meeting of the Section and the Commission held near the close of the Congress, and in its place to adopt a procedure which would secure that recommendations formulated by the Commission were submitted to the Section at the earliest possible moment after they had been agreed upon by the Commission;
- (2) in pursuance of the policy laid down in (1) above to invite the Acting President, in his capacity as Secretary to the Commission, to take the first practicable opportunity after the close of their third and subsequent meetings during the present Session, where those meetings were not themselves meetings held jointly with the Section on Nomenclature, to submit orally to the Section the recommendations agreed upon by the Commission on the basis of the documents submitted to the Commission and the Section as Commission Papers of the I.C.(48) Series or otherwise, thereby enabling the Section to reach conclusions thereon in advance of the submission for their consideration of the draft of the Report to be submitted by the Commission to the Congress.

Preliminary reports on the work of the Commission at its third and subsequent meetings to be submitted to the Section on Nomenclature as soon as practicable after the close of those meetings

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 1st Meeting, ('onclusion 7)

(Later reference: Paris Session, 11th Meeting, Conclusion 5) Arrangements for the preparation of the Report to be submitted to the Congress

33. THE COMMISSION agreed:—

- (1) that the Report to be submitted by the Commission to the Congress should include references to the more important of the matters taken note of, or agreed upon, as the case might be, during the first and second meetings of the Commission during its present Session;
- (2) to invite the Acting President to commence the preparation of the drafts of the paragraphs dealing with the matters referred to in (1) above to be included in the Report to be submitted by the Commission to the Congress.

Composition of the Commission and the method of nominating its members

(Later reference: Paris Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusions 1-11) 34. THE COMMISSION had before them a memorandum by the Secretary to the Commission (Commission Paper I.C.(48)3) on the composition of the Commission and the method of nominating its members. After giving a historical sketch of the developments which had occurred in these matters at various times since the establishment of the Commission, this paper set out a number of recommendations submitted by the Executive Committee of the Commission in regard to various allied, but distinct, aspects of the problem involved in securing for the Commission a more genuinely representative and international character than it at present possessed.

In the preliminary discussion which ensued, the view was expressed that the time had come when changes should be made on the lines suggested by the Executive Committee. Care would need to be taken, however, to ensure that these changes did not hamper the Commission's freedom of choice in selecting zoologists to be members of the Commission or otherwise impair the efficiency of its work.

At this point, the Acting President recalled that at 1645 hours the Municipality of Paris was giving a reception at the Hôtel de Ville to the foreign members of the Congress. As many of the members of the Commission no doubt wished to attend this function, he accordingly proposed that the present meeting should be brought to a close and that at their next meeting the Commission should resume consideration of the proposals now before them.

THE COMMISSION agreed:—

to postpone to their next meeting the further consideration of the proposals relating to the composition of the Commission and the method of nominating its members submitted in Commission Paper I.C.(48)3.

Place of meetings of the Commission during its Paris Session

35. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) informed the Commission that he had been notified by the Secretary-General of the Congress that the Amphithéâtre Louis-Liard, where they were now meeting, had been placed at the exclusive disposal of the Section on Nomenclature for the remainder of the Congress. As President of the Section, he (the Acting President of the Commission) proposed to call meetings of the Section at times which would be convenient to those zoologists who had notified him of their desire to make communications to the Section and which at the same time would not conflict with the meetings of the Commission. Thus, the Amphithéâtre Louis-Liard would be available for the remainder of the Congress as the meeting place of the Commission.

THE COMMISSION :---

took note that for the remainder of the present (Paris) Session all their meetings would be held at the Sorbonne in the Amphithéâtre Louis-Liard.

Third and Fourth meetings of the Commission during its Paris Session: dates and times appointed

36. THE COMMISSION agreed:—

- (1) that the Third Meeting of their Paris Session should be held on the evening of the same day at 2030 hours;
- (2) that the Fourth Meeting of their Paris Session should be held at 0900 hours on the morning of the following day, Thursday, 22nd July, 1948.

(The Commission thereupon adjourned at 1640 hours.)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION on ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Session held during the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 21st-27th July, 1948

CONCLUSIONS of the Third Meeting held at the Sorbonne in the Amphithéatre Louis-Liard on Wednesday, 21st July, 1948 at 2030 hours

PRESENT:

Mr. Francis Hemming (United Kingdom) (Acting President) Professor H. Boschma (Netherlands) Professor J. Chester Bradley (U.S.A.) Professor L. di Caporiacco (Italy) Mr. N. D. Riley (United Kingdom) Professor V. van Straelen (Belgium) Professor Robert L. Usinger (U.S.A.)

The following were also present: Dr. Ellsworth C. Dougherty (U.S.A.) Professor Kamel Mansour (Egypt)

Mrs. M. F. W. Hemming, Personal Assistant to the Secretary Miss J. H. Shorey, Acting Documents Officer

The size of the nature of its composition

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusion, 34)

1. THE COMMISSION resumed their consideration of Commission and the the recommendation submitted by the Executive Committee in Commission Paper I.C.(48)3 for the removal of the present upper limit to the membership of the Commission. This proposal was put forward on two grounds: (1) to make it possible for the zoologists of any country in which any considerable body of zoological work was being conducted to be afforded direct representation on the Commission; (2) to secure that in other respects also the composition of the Commission was such that it was thoroughly representative both of the various types of knowledge and experience requisite for the work of the Commission and also of the needs of the various classes of workers (both systematic and other) who were concerned with zoological nomenclature. In the same paper the Executive Committee had made it clear that, if changes were to be made in the composition of the Commission on the lines which they recommended, it would, in their view, be essential also that certain changes should be made simultaneously in the rules of procedure of the Commission. Recommendations by the Executive Committee on this latter subject had been submitted to the Commission in Commission Paper I.C.(48)4.

> The following points were made in the course of the ensuing discussion:-

(Later reference: Paris Session. 3rd Meeting, Conclusions 4-10)

- (a) There was clearly a desire among the zoologists of a number of countries to be given an opportunity of being directly represented on the Commission. Subject to appropriate safeguards and, in particular, to the simultaneous introduction of consequential changes in procedure, such an increase in the size of the membership would be a source of strength to the Commission, for it would make the Commission both more representative and also more genuinely international in character. Further, it would provide a means of diffusing knowledge of the Règles and therefore of promoting their more general application in countries which under the existing system were not directly represented on the Commission.
- (b) If the zoologists of any given country were to be afforded representation on the Commission, it was most desirable that any zoologist elected to be their representative on it should not only possess the personal qualities requisite to make him an efficient member of the Commission but should also occupy a position in his own country which would make him generally acceptable to his fellow-workers as their representative.
- (c) If the Commission was to continue to act effectively as a corporate body, it was very important that it should retain, both on its own behalf and on that of the Congress, a sufficient degree of control over the selection of persons to be elected as Commissioners. It would be most unfortunate if a situation were to be allowed to develop in which the Commission consisted solely of persons selected by national groups of zoologists and acting solely as the representatives of those groups. It was most important that in the future, as in the past, members of the Commission, while taking due account of views expressed by zoologists who were fellow-countrymen of theirs, should nevertheless approach their duties in a spirit of independence and impartiality.
- (d) It was essential that the scheme now to be adopted should be such as would not only provide for the adequate representation of zoologists of particular countries but would also enable the Commission to call to its membership any outstanding zoologist who, they might consider, could assist them in their work, irrespective of whether that zoologist was a national of a country which was represented on the Commission. Similarly, the Commission should be

free to invite an outstanding specialist to be a member of the Commission where that specialist was a national of a country already represented on the Commission but had not been nominated by the zoologists of his own country to be their representative. In the modern world there were also many eminent men who were forced by circumstances to live in exile or who through force of circumstances had become stateless. It would be wrong if the Commission were to be debarred from calling to their counsels zoologists so placed.

- (e) It was important also to ensure the continuance in the future of the policy followed in the past of securing an appropriate balance in the membership of the Commission as between:—
 - (i) the representation of zoologists of one part of the world and those of another;
 - (ii) specialists in one part of the Animal Kingdom and those of another;
 - (iii) the interests of systematic zoology on the one hand and those of the applied biological sciences (such as medicine, agriculture, veterinary science, horticulture, etc.) on the other:
 - (iv) specialists in living forms and paleozoologists.

The COMMISSION agreed to recommend:—

- (1) that, subject to the simultaneous adoption of appropriate changes in the Commission's rules of procedure, the Commission should cease to be a body with a fixed membership of 18 Commissioners and that in lieu of this system there should in future be set a minimum membership of 18 but that there should be no maximum upper limit to the membership;
- (2) that, so far as is practicable, the composition of the Commission should be such as to secure:—
 - (a) that zoologists in any country in which any considerably body of zoological work was being conducted should have an opportunity of being directly represented on the Commission;
 - (b) that there should be an appropriate equilibrium in the representation on the Commission of zoologists of one part of the world and those of other parts of the world;

(Later references: Paris Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusions 5-9; 12th Meeting, Conclusion 15)

- (c) that the membership of the Commission should include specialists in the principal divisions of the Animal Kingdom;
- (d) that the membership of the Commission should include an appropriate representation of specialists in paleozoology;
- (e) that there should be an adequate representation in the membership of the Commission not only of the needs and wishes of workers in systematic zoology but also of those of workers in the applied biological sciences (e.g., medicine, agriculture, veterinary science, horticulture, etc.), who, as the users of zoological names, were directly interested in the problems of zoological nomenclature;
- (3) that, in order to give effect to recommendation (2) (a) above, the Commission should be authorised to elect to its membership a specialist or specialists to represent zoologists or workers in the applied biological sciences who were nationals of any country which at the time in question was either unrepresented on the Commission or for which the existing representation was, in the opinion of the Commission, inadequate, provided that, in the former case, the Commission were satisfied that a considerable body of zoological work was being conducted in the country concerned;
- (4) that, in order to give effect to recommendations (2) (b) to (2) (e) above, the Commission should be authorised on its own motion to invite individual specialists to be members of the Commission, irrespective of the nationality of the specialists concerned.
- 2. THE COMMISSION then turned to consider the recommendations in regard to the method to be followed in the nomination and election of members of the Commission submitted by the Executive Committee in Commission Paper I.C.(48)3.

The following points were made in the course of the ensuing discussion:—

(a) It was necessary that the scheme to be adopted should distinguish between the method to be followed in nominating candidates for election to the Commission:—

Method to be followed in the nomination and election of members of the Commission

- (i) where it was desired that the zoologist in question, when elected, should act also as the representative of the zoologists of the country of which he was a national;
- (ii) where it was not desired that the zoologist in question, when elected, should be the representative of a national group of zoologists, but where the Commission itself desired to call the zoologist in question to its membership by reason of his possessing special knowledge or experience which, in the opinion of the Commission, would be of value to their work.
- (b) There were wide differences in the way in which zoologists were organised in different countries. It was important, therefore, that the rules to be made for the selection of the type of body to be consulted for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the zoologists of any given country on the question of the selection of a representative to serve on the Commission should be sufficiently elastic to provide for the differences in the conditions obtaining in one country as compared with another. This was a matter of great importance, for a channel of consultation which would be an appropriate, and, in some cases, the only appropriate or totally impracticable in the case of another country.
- (c) It was desirable that, so far as might be found practicable, consultations in regard to the nomination of zoologists to be representative members of the Commission should be conducted through important bodies in close touch with zoological work or with work in applied zoology in the country concerned (such as leading Museums, scientific institutions and learned societies) rather than through bodies which, though of high status, were in less close touch with current work (such as National Academies of Science, Government Departments, etc.).
- (d) The fact that, under the new system, some of the members of the Commission would represent the zoologists of the countries of which they were nationals must not be allowed to create a situation in which the members concerned regarded themselves solely or principally as the delegates of the zoologists of their respective countries. It was essential to maintain the principle that, when the Commission was considering any application submitted to it for decision, it should approach its duty objectively in

- a strictly judicial spirit, each Commissioner examining impartially the evidence submitted and recording his vote in the light solely of that evidence and of the relevant considerations involved thereby.
- (e) The adoption of the representative principle must not be carried to a point at which the Commission would lose control over the selection of persons to be elected as Commissioners, for it would not always happen that the consultative method would provide candidates possessed both of high professional distinction and of the personal qualities requisite to make an efficient member of the Commission.

At the close of the discussion, THE COMMISSION agreed to recommend :— $\,$

(Later reference: Paris Session, 12th Meeting, Conclusion 15)

- (1) that every application for the election of a member of the Commission to be the representative of the zoologists of a particular country not at that time represented on the Commission or, where the zoologists of a country were so represented, for the election of an additional representative or representatives, should be submitted to the Commission either by some leading scientific institution or learned society of that country or by the National Academy of Science of that country or by a Government Agency of that country or through that country's diplomatic representative in the country in which the headquarters of the Commission were situated, and that no application submitted otherwise than as specified above should be taken into consideration:
- (2) that every application received by the Commission for the election of a member of the Commission to represent the zoologists of a given country should be referred forthwith to the Executive Committee of the Commission, whose duty it should be to satisfy itself, on behalf of the Congress:—
 - (a) that the body signatory to the application was adequately representative of the zoologists of the country concerned;
 - (b) that, having regard to the conditions proposed to be attached to the election of members of the Commission to represent zoologists of particular countries, there were grounds which would justify the election of such a member or, where the zoologists of the country concerned were already represented on the Commission, of an additional representative;

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusion 1 (3)) (Previous reference: Paris Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusion 1(2))

- (c) that the candidate proposed for election was personally possessed of the technical knowledge, experience, energy and other qualifications requisite for the performance of the duties of a member of the Commission;
- (d) that the proposed election would not conflict with the principle already agreed upon that a due balance of geographical or other qualifications shall be maintained in the membership of the Commission;
- (3) that, where the Executive Committee were satisfied on all the matters specified in (2) above, they should thereupon elect the proposed candidate to be a member of the Commission;
- (4) that, where the Executive Committee were satisfied in regard to the matters specified in (a), (b) and (c) of (2) above but not in regard to the matter specified in (d) of (2) above, they should nevertheless be free to elect the proposed candidate to be a member of the Commission, provided that at the same time they elected also another zoologist to be a member, or other zoologists to be members of the Commission, in order to maintain the required balance of geographical and other qualifications in the membership of the Commission;
- (5) that, where the Executive Committee were not satisfied in regard to all the matters specified in (a), (b) and (c) of (2) above, they should refuse to elect the candidate proposed;
- (6) that the Executive Committee should be free at any time to elect any zoologist to be a member of the Commission, irrespective of his nationality, where they were satisfied that, by reason of the special knowledge and experience possessed by the zoologist in question, his election would be of value to the work of the Commission;
- (7) that, where, through death, resignation or removal, a vacancy arises in the membership of the Commission, the Executive Committee should either itself nominate a zoologist to fill the said vacancy or should invite the authority or authorities specified in (1) above as the case may be, to submit the name of a candidate to fill the said vacancy;
- (8) that, where the Executive Committee invite an authority or authorities in a given country to submit the name of a candidate to fill a vacancy in the Commission arising from any of the causes specified

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusion 1(4)) (Previous reference: Paris Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusion 2(2) (c))

- in (7) above, the Committee, on receiving such a nomination, shall satisfy themselves regarding the personal qualifications of the candidate proposed in like manner as that to be followed in cases where they receive an application for the election of a zoologist to be a member of the Commission to represent the zoologists of some country not at that time represented on the Commission;
- (9) that immediately upon the Executive Committee electing a zoologist to be a member of the Commission, the said election shall be promulgated in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature".

Arrangements to be made for Commissioners periodically to submit themselves to re-election

(Later reference: Paris Session, 12th Meeting, Conclusion 15)

3. THE COMMISSION considered next the conditions under which the members of the Commission were required periodically to offer themselves for re-election and in this connection had before them the recommendations submitted by the Executive Committee in Commission Paper I.C.(48)3 (paragraph 2 (8)). Ever since the meeting of the Congress held in Berne in 1904, each member of the Commission had been elected for a period of nine years, one of the three Classes into which the membership of the Commission was divided being renewed at each meeting of the Congress. This system had worked satisfactorily, so long as the Congress had continued to meet regularly at intervals of three years, but had been thrown out of gear by the war of 1914-18. From that time onwards the Commission itself had had to take over from the Congress the duty of renewing one Class at the end of each three-year period (calculated from 1903. the year as from which the system had been in operation). subject, in the case of years in which the Congress met. to the term of service of the Class having the longest service being brought to a close, irrespective of whether it had completed its full nine-year term. As pointed out in the paper circulated, still further adjustments would need to be made if the Class system were to be retained, for, now that the Commission was no longer to have a fixed membership, the total number of members at any given time would not necessarily be divisible by three.

In the discussion which ensued it was generally agreed that it was essential to maintain the principle that members of the Commission should be required periodically to offer themselves for re-election. On the other hand, it was felt that now that the Congress no longer met at regular three-yearly intervals, the system by which one Class was renewed every three years had outlived its usefulness. It would be

better to introduce a simpler scheme by which the term of service of one-third of the members of the Commission was brought to a close at each meeting of the Congress, irrespective of the intervals between successive meetings of the Congress.

THE COMMISSION agreed to recommend:—

- (1) that the present system under which the membership of the Commission was divided into three Classes, the term of service of the Class having the longest service being terminated at the end of every third year calculated from the year 1903 or at the meeting of each successive Congress, whichever was the earlier, should be abolished and that the following system be instituted in its place:—
 - (a) For the purpose of determining the order in which each member of the Commission is to complete his term of service as such, there shall be established a list in which the names of the members of the Commission are to be inscribed in the order in which each was elected to be a member of the Commission.
 - (b) A Commissioner who has been elected for a second or greater number of terms of service is to take precedence for the purpose of (a) above as from the date on which he was last elected a member of the Commission.
 - (c) Where, on their first election, two or more zoologists are elected to be Commissioners on the same day, their names shall be placed in alphabetical order on the list referred to in (a) above, but where two or more Commissioners are re-elected on the same day for a further term of service, they shall retain in relation to one another their former relative seniority.
 - (d) At each meeting of the Congress the term of service shall be terminated of one-third of the total membership of the Commission or, if that number is not a whole number, the next highest whole number, the Commissioners whose term of service is to be so brought to a close being those who have served the longest since being elected a member of the Commission or since having last been so re-elected as the case may be.
- (2) that the four members of the Class 1949, which would complete its term of service on the day

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusion 17)

Grant of leave of absence to, and removal of, Commissioners in certain circumstances

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusion 5) following the last day of the present (Paris) Congress, namely, Commissioners Cabrera (Argentina), Hemming (United Kingdom), Jordan (United Kingdom) and Pearson (Australia), whom at the meeting noted in the margin it had been agreed to nominate to the new Class 1958, and Professor R. Spärck (Denmark) who at the same meeting it had been agreed should be nominated to the same Class, should under the new system recommended under (1) above, be, in the case of the first four of the zoologists concerned, re-elected and, in the case of Professor Spärck, elected to be members of the Commission for a term of service commencing on the day following the close of the present Congress.

4. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) recalled that in 1939 the Commission had agreed to create two additional posts of officer (Vice-President and Assistant Secretary) and that in consequence a need for the revision of the By-Laws had arisen. The outbreak of war in that year had made it impossible to go far with this revision, but at the end of the war he, in his capacity as Secretary to the Commission, had taken up this matter again, by correspondence, with the members of the Commission. He had found that it would be impracticable to confine the proposed revision of the By-Laws to the points that he had noted in 1939, for the existing text, which had remained virtually unchanged since its adoption by the Commission at their session held during the meeting of the Eighth International Congress of Zoology at Graz in 1910, was incomplete and thoroughly obsolete, containing, for example, no reference to the additional powers conferred upon the Commission by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held at Monaco in 1913 (in relation to the suspension of the Règles in certain cases) or to the additional duties imposed upon the Commission by the same Congress (in connection with the compilation and maintenance of the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology"). The provisions in the By-Laws relating to the procedure of the Commission had been thoroughly inadequate even at the time when those By-Laws were adopted at Graz, and had been rendered obsolete three years later by the decisions taken by the Monaco (1913) Congress in regard to the procedure to be followed by the Commission when dealing with cases involving the use of their plenary powers. It had been evident, therefore, that the By-Laws required a thorough and far-reaching revision. It had appeared to him (as the (Previous reference: Paris Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusion 9(3))

(Later reference: Paris Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusion 6)

Secretary to the Commission) that advantage of the opportunity presented by the need for the revision of the By-Laws should be taken to secure other much needed reforms, subject, where necessary, to the subsequent approval of the Congress. These reforms included the adoption of provisions (1) for the removal of Commissioners who, by being cut off from postal communication with the headquarters of the Commission, were unable to perform their duties as Commissioners, and (2) for the repeal of the obsolete and undemocratic Liberum Veto in cases relating to proposed amendments of the Règles, which, in a moment of lack of confidence, the Commission at Graz in 1910 had gratuitously imposed upon themselves to the great detriment of the efficiency of the Commission as an organisation. On the first of these questions the Commission during its present Session had agreed upon a recommendation to be submitted to the Congress, while, on the second, a recommendation was included in paragraph 6(1) of the paper (Commission Paper I.C.(48)4) now before the Commission and would be considered later during the present meeting. Other reforms which had been considered in 1945 were (a) the inclusion in the By-Laws of a compulsory age-limit for the retirement of Commissioners and (b) the adoption of a provision that any Commissioner who over a specified period consistently failed to perform his duties as such should automatically be removed from his membership of the Commission. The first of these provisions was within the powers of the Commission to enforce, but the enactment of the second required the approval of the Congress. The point was of some practical importance, for there had been several occasions when the effective voting strength of the Commission had been unnecessarily impaired through the lack of powers to remove a Commissioner who on account of old age, ill-health or other reasons consistently failed to discharge the duties of his office. It was proposed that the Congress should now be asked to approve a provision under which any Commissioner who failed on five successive occasions to record his vote on a proposed Opinion or Declaration would be liable to have his name removed by the Executive Committee from the list of members of the Commission, save where, within a specified period, the Commissioner in question furnished to the Committee an explanation which they accepted as sufficient. A member of the Commission might be unable to discharge his duties for a year if he were granted a Sabbatical Year for the purpose, for example, of taking part in some scientific expedition. In such a case, the Commission should have power to appoint a temporary substitute member to act for the Commissioner granted leave in this way. Where,

however, a Commissioner either failed to furnish any excuse or furnished an explanation not regarded as satisfactory by the Executive Committee, his place should immediately be filled. It was desirable also to take the present opportunity to ask the Congress to approve a provision for the automatic removal of a Commissioner when found to be suffering from any of the disqualifications specified, in relation to members of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, in Article 41 of the Articles of Association of that corporation. The disqualifications, which were of a common form nature, arose when a member (1) was convicted in a Court of Law and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, (2) became bankrupt, or (3) was found lunatic or became insane. There should also be provision for a member of the Commission to vacate his office by giving notice in writing that he had resigned his membership of the Commission. The present By-Laws contained no provision on this subject, and much time had been wasted in the past in such cases while the Commission debated (by correspondence) whether a resignation received from a Commissioner should be accepted.

In the ensuing discussion there was general agreement regarding the need for provisions of the kind outlined above. The view was expressed also that the power to remove a Commissioner who failed to vote on a number of successive occasions would be valuable not only as providing a means for keeping up the voting strength of the Commission but also as a means for eliminating from the membership of the Commission persons who might have been nominated to be representative members without having any real interest in zoological nomenclature, for such persons would almost certainly become liable to removal from the Commission under this provision.

THE COMMISSION agreed to recommend:—

that the regulations governing the membership of the Commission should contain the following provisions for the grant of leave of absence to members of the Commission and for the removal of Commissioners from their office on incurring any of the disqualifications specified below:—

(a) Where a member of the Commission notifies the Secretary to the Commission that he will be unable to perform his duties as a Commissioner for a specified future period by reason, for example, of taking part in a scientific expedition, the Secretary shall immediately report the receipt of this communication to the

Executive Committee who may thereupon grant leave of absence to the Commissioner concerned for a specified period and may appoint in his place a substitute to act as an Alternate Member of the Commission, who, while so officiating, shall possess all the rights, privileges, duties and obligations prescribed for an Alternate Member appointed to serve as such during a session of the Commission held during a meeting of the Congress.

- (b) Where a member of the Commission, not being a member to whom leave of absence has been granted in accordance with the provisions of (a) above, fails on five successive occasions to record his vote on a proposed Declaration or a proposed Opinion, the name of that member shall be removed from the list of members of the Commission on the expiry of a period of three calendar months calculated from the date of the last such failure, unless in the meanwhile the Commissioner concerned has furnished to the Secretary an explanation in writing and the Executive Committee, on considering that explanation, directs that the name of the Commissioner in question be not removed from the list of members of the Commission.
- (c) The office of a member of the Commission shall be vacated:—
 - (i) if, on conviction in a Court of Law, other than a Court established in time of war by an Occupying Power, he is sentenced to a term of imprisonment;
 - (ii) if he becomes bankrupt;
 - (iii) if he is found lunatic or becomes insane;
 - (iv) if by notice in writing he resigns his membership of the Commission.

Reform of the rules of procedure of the Commission

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusion 1) 5. THE COMMISSION had before them a memorandum by the Secretary to the Commission (Commission Paper I.C.(48)4) relating to the need for introducing reforms in the procedure of the Commission in order both to adjust that procedure to meet the situation created by the proposed increase in the size of the Commission and also to ensure that in the future the Commission should be in a position to discharge its duties with promptness and efficiency. The paper submitted to the Commission contained proposals under both these heads which had been formulated by the Executive Committee for the consideration of the Commission.

THE COMMISSION agreed :-

to consider separately each of the principal issues raised in regard to the procedure of the Commission in Commission Paper I.C. (48)4.

Reform of the voting procedure of the Commission

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusion 1) 6. THE COMMISSION had under consideration the proposals for the reform of their voting procedure submitted by the Executive Committee in Commission Paper I.C.(48)4 and summarised in paragraph 6 (1) of that paper. In this connection the Commission recalled that they had already agreed in principle that, if for no other reason, certain changes in their voting procedure were necessary in view of the decision to increase the size of the Commission.

The discussion of these proposals showed that there was general agreement as to the need (1) for the abolition of the obsolete *Liberum Veto* (than which no single provision had attracted greater criticism against the Commission), and (2) for calculating the voting in any given case by the relation of the number of affirmative votes cast to the total number of votes cast and not to the total number of possible votes. It was felt, however, that it would be desirable to require that a minimum number of votes should be cast before any proposed *Opinion* or *Declaration* was adopted as the *Opinion* of, or as a *Declaration* by, the Commission.

THE COMMISSION agreed to recommend:

that both at meetings of the Commission and, when during intervals between such meetings, decisions need to be taken by the Commission either in regard to the interpretation or possible amendment of the Règles or in regard to the application of the Règles in individual cases:—

(a) A proposed Opinion not involving the use by the Commission of their plenary powers to suspend the Règles shall be adopted as the Opinion of the whole Commission when all the members of the Commission have voted thereon or when, after a period of six months calculated from the date of despatch by the Secretary to the Commission of voting papers in regard to the proposed Opinion, not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the Commission, calculated by reference to the number of such members as at the date on which the voting papers were so despatched, record their votes on the said proposal or, without voting,

signify their willingness to support the view, or the majority view, of other members of the Commission, provided that, where the voting is not unanimous, the number of affirmative votes, including any conditionally affirmative votes cast in the manner indicated above, exceeds the number of negative votes cast.

(b) A proposed Opinion involving the use by the Commission of their plenary powers to suspend the Règles or a proposed Declaration containing a recommendation to the International Congress of Zoology in favour of any change in, or addition to, the Règles shall be adopted as the Opinion or Declaration of the whole Commission in like conditions to those specified in (a) above, save that every such proposed Opinion or Declaration shall require to receive at least two affirmative votes, including affirmative votes conditionally cast in the manner indicated in (a) above, out of every three votes cast, in order to secure its adoption by the Commission.

Plenary powers resolution: proposed amendment and incorporation in the "Regles" 7. THE COMMISSION had under consideration the proposals in Commission Paper I.C.(48)4 for the amendment of the Resolution adopted by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology at Monaco in 1913, under which plenary powers to suspend the *Règles* in certain circumstances were conferred upon the Commission, and for the incorporation in the *Règles* of an Article setting out the foregoing resolution as amended.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) informed the Commission that, in his capacity of President of the Section on Nomenclature, he had received notice from Dr. Henning Lemche (Denmark) of his intention of laying before the Section two proposals for the amendment of the Règles, for which wide support had been given by Scandinavian zoologists (file Z.N.(S.)359). The first of these proposals dealt in part with the amendment of the Plenary Powers Resolution. It would be a great convenience if the Commission would consider the proposals submitted by Dr. Lemche concurrently with the proposals submitted in Commission Paper I.C.(48)4, for it would then be possible for him to indicate to the Section the opinion of the Commission when Dr. Lemche made his communication to the Section, which it had been arranged

that he should do at a joint meeting of the Section and the Commission to be held on the morning of the next day but one (Friday, 23rd July).

The discussion which followed showed that there was general agreement with the proposals for the amendment of the Plenary Powers Resolution as summarised in paragraph 6 (2) of Commission Paper I.C.(48)4. The following additional points were raised:—

(a) Final character of decisions taken by the Commission under their plenary powers:

In view of the decisions which had been taken to enlarge the size of the Commission and to liberalise its voting procedure, Article 2 of the Plenary Powers Resolution (Declaration 5) (which dealt with the setting-up of a Board of Three to consider applications for the suspension of the Règles where the Commission was not unanimously in favour of the proposal but two-thirds of its members had voted in favour of that course) was no longer appropriate and should, as suggested in Commission Paper I.C.(48)4, now be deleted. It was felt, however, that it was desirable that there should be inserted at some appropriate point in the revised text a sentence embodying the proposition laid down in the last sentence of that Article, namely that a decision taken by the Commission under its plenary powers was final and not subject to appeal.

(b) Period of notice to be given:

The first proviso to Article 1 of the Plenary Powers Resolution required that not less than one year's notice should be given in a specified number of journals that the question of the possible suspension of the Règles was under consideration in any given case. Dr. Lemche and the Scandinavian zoologists associated with him recommended that this period should be reduced to six months. Much criticism had been directed against the Commission in regard especially to the dilatory nature of its procedure in dealing with applications for the suspension of the Règles. It was important that adequate notice should be given of such applications, but it was equally important that there should be no unnecessary delay in dealing with this type of case. Experience showed that, where zoologists saw objection to the use of the plenary powers in any case of which they had expert knowledge, they normally communicated their objection to the

(Previous references: Paris Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusions 1 and 5)

Secretary within a short space of time after the publication of the notice that the Commission were considering the possibility of using their plenary powers. There was a presumption, therefore, that a delay of one year was unnecessarily long. It must be remembered also that the period of one year's delay had been imposed in 1913 when regular airmail services had not been introduced and in consequence a much longer period was required than at present to enable zoologists living at the other end of the world first to become aware of the publication of the notice of possible suspension of the Règles and second to communicate their views thereon to the Secretariat of the Commission. In the circumstances, therefore, it was felt that the proposal submitted by Dr. Lemche and his colleagues that the period of delay should be reduced from twelve months to six months was reasonable and should be accepted.

(c) The serials in which the required notice should be qiven:

In the Plenary Powers Resolution of 1913 it was laid down that notice of the possible suspension of the Règles in any given case should be given in not less than two of five specified serials. Resolution was adopted 30 years before the establishment of the Commission's Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature. If that journal had been in existence at that time, it could not be doubted that it would have been specified as one of the places in which notices of the possible suspension of the Règles should be published. Dr. Lemche and his colleagues proposed that the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature should now be made the principal serial in which all notices of possible suspensions of the Règles should in future be published. This proposal, it was generally agreed, was eminently reasonable and should be adopted.

Experience had shown that in existing conditions it was often difficult to secure space for notices of possible suspensions of the *Règles* and in several cases space had only been secured through the insertion of these notices as paid advertisements at a considerable outlay. The serials specified in the Resolution of 1913 were appropriate for the issue of notices affecting a wide range of workers, especially workers in the applied biological sciences; they were not necessarily the most appropriate medium

for the publication of notices relating to names of interest only, or primarily, to specialists in a particular group, for whom the publication of these notices in some specialist serial would be much more convenient. Publication in such serials would, moreover, bring these cases before a much wider circle of interested specialists. It was generally agreed that what was required was a system under which, in addition to being published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, notices of possible suspensions of the Règles should be published in at least one scientific serial in Europe and at least one such serial in America, and that, so far as might be practicable, the Secretary to the Commission should in addition send copies of such notices to specialist serials concerned with groups comprising generic or specific names proposed to be dealt with under the plenary powers. The serials in question would vary from one case to another and it would therefore not be possible to include a reference to such serials in the amended wording now to be adopted. The introduction of these changes would, it was felt, serve the further important advantage that it would eliminate the risk which existed at present that the whole machinery for the use by the Commission of their plenary powers might be rendered unworkable either through its becoming impossible to secure the publication of the prescribed notices in the specified serials or through those serials themselves ceasing publication.

(d) The date as from which the prescribed period of notice is to run:

Attention was drawn to the fact that it was necessary clearly to prescribe the date as from which the prescribed period of notice was to run. In view of the difficulty in obtaining space in general science serials in existing conditions, a considerable delay might be involved if it were to be decided that the period should run from the date on which the notice was published in the last of the serials to which it was sent for publication. Moreover, there was always the risk that for one reason or another it would prove impossible to secure publication in one of the selected serials. These difficulties did not arise in the case of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, which was directly under the control of the Commission. For this reason and because the Bulletin was the Official Organ of the Commission and thus the serial to which zoologists would naturally refer for information on all matters relating to the work of the Commission, it was generally agreed that the prescribed period in which zoologists would be free to comment upon proposals for the suspension of the Règles should run from the date of publication of the part of the Bulletin containing the prescribed notice.

THE COMMISSION agreed :-

- (1) to recommend that the following amendments be made in the Resolution adopted by the International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held at Monaco in 1913, under which the Congress conferred plenary powers upon the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suspend the Règles, as applied to any given case, where, in the opinion of the Commission, the strict application of the Règles would clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity:—
 - (a) Article 1, First Proviso: (i) the period of notice to be reduced from twelve months to six months; (ii) the words "in any two or more . . . and the Zoologischer Anzeiger" to be deleted and the following words inserted in their place: "in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature and in two other serials, of which one is to be a serial published in Europe and the other a serial published in America, the serials in question to be selected on each occasion by the Secretary to the Commission as being, in his opinion, the serials, in which publication of the notice is best calculated to bring the subject matter of the notice to the attention of interested specialists"; (iii) words to be inserted to make it clear that the period of six months referred to in (i) above runs from the date on which the notice relating to any given case is published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature:
 - (b) Article 1, Second Proviso: the words "provided also that the vote in the Commission is unanimously in favour of suspension" to be deleted and words to be inserted in their place specifying that the vote in the Commission is to be either unanimous or, if by a majority, by a majority calculated in the manner

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusion 6(b))

- agreed upon by the Commission in their revised voting procedure;
- (c) Article 1, Third Proviso: to be deleted;
- (d) Article 2 (" That in the event that a case... is concerned"): (i) this Article to be deleted; but (ii) words to be inserted at some appropriate point in the revised text embodying the proposition laid down in the last sentence of this Article, namely that a decision taken by the Commission under their plenary powers is final and not subject to appeal;
- (e) Articles 3 and 4: to be renumbered 2 and 3 respectively;
- (2) to recommend that the provisions contained in the Plenary Powers Resolution of 1913, amended as shown in (1) above, be incorporated in an Article in the Règles;
- (3) to take note of, and approve, a statement by the Secretary to the Commission that, in exercising the discretion conferred upon him by conclusion (1) (a) above regarding the choice of serials to which notices of possible suspensions of the Règles should be sent, it was his present intention:—
 - (a) to select the serials Nature and Science as the serials published in Europe and America respectively, for so long as those serials were prepared to insert the prescribed notices in question either free of charge or in return for the payment of a reasonable fee and publish the notices in question with reasonable promptness;
 - (b) to send copies of the prescribed notices or, where those notices relate to names in widely separated groups, extracts from those notices to one or more selected serials specially concerned with the groups in question;
 - (c) to endeavour, in addition, to secure that the prescribed notices or references thereto were published also in leading serials published in the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages.

(For a later decision on Article 4, See Paris Session, 11th Meeting, Conclusion 18) Date of entry into force of the reforms agreed upon in regard to the procedure of the Commission

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusions 6 and 7) 8. THE COMMISSION had under consideration the question of the date as from which the reforms in their procedure agreed upon during the present meeting should come into operation.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) reminded the Commission that, although some of the reforms which had just been approved could be brought into operation by the Commission without reference to the Congress, others required the approval of the Congress before they could be made operative. Unless, therefore, special steps were taken, the reforms belonging to this second class would not come into operation until they were approved at the Concilium Plenum to be held on the last day of the present Congress. This would be most unfortunate, for it was the wish of all zoologists that the Commission should take the fullest possible advantage of the opportunity presented by the meeting of the present Congress to reduce to the greatest possible extent the arrears of work which had accumulated during the war years. This would not be possible if for the remainder of the present meeting the Commission were hampered by obsolete procedural rules. It would therefore, he believed, be in accordance with the general will that the reformed procedure now agreed upon should be brought into operation forthwith. He accordingly proposed that the Commission should submit to the Section on Nomenclature a recommendation to this effect.

THE COMMISSION agreed to recommend:—

that the reformed rules of procedure agreed upon during the present meeting and recorded in Conclusions 6 and 7 above should enter into force forthwith.

Changes in procedure designed to accelerate the work of the Commission **9.** THE COMMISSION had under consideration the recommendation submitted by the Executive Committee in Commission Paper I.C.(48)4, as summarised in paragraph 6 (3) of that paper, for the adoption of certain changes in procedure for the purpose of shortening the period between the date of receipt of applications by the Commission and the date on which decisions thereon are taken and announced.

THE COMMISSION agreed:-

that, having regard to the importance of taking every practicable step to secure that in future decisions on applications submitted to the Commission should be taken as rapidly as was consistent with due consideration of the issues involved, the procedure to be adopted in dealing with such applications should be as follows:—

- (a) Subject to the necessary funds being available, every application submitted to the Commission or, in the case of a long paper, an agreed summary thereof, shall be published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature as soon as possible after its receipt by the Secretary, subject to the Secretary first satisfying himself (i) that the application is in appropriate form with all the bibliographical and other data necessary to enable the Commission to reach a decision thereon and (ii) that it is drafted in accordance with the requirements of Declaration 4.
- (b) Each issue of the *Bulletin* containing the texts of applications submitted to the Commission shall contain a notice displayed in a prominent position drawing attention to the fact that voting on the said applications will normally be started at the end of six calendar months calculated from the date of the publication of the said issue of the *Bulletin* and inviting any reader who wishes to submit comments on the proposals in question to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission as quickly as possible and in any case in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach that officer before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.
- (c) As soon as possible after the expiry of the period referred to in (b) above, the Secretary shall report to the members of the Commission any comments which he may have received in regard to any such application and shall at the same time submit recommendations as to the terms of the *Opinion* or *Declaration* proposed to be rendered by the Commission in regard to the said application, together with voting papers to be used in connection therewith.
- (d) In order to eliminate the delay in the promulgation of decisions which has occurred in the past owing to the inevitable interval between the taking of a decision and its embodiment in an *Opinion* or *Declaration* and the printing and publication of that *Opinion* or *Declaration*, the "summary" of the *Opinion* or *Declaration* agreed upon by the Commission shall be

(For a decision to incorporate Declaration 4 in the "Règles," see Paris Session, 6th Meeting, Conclusion 52) published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomen*clature as soon as possible after the conclusion of the voting thereon.

Announcement to be made to the zoological public regarding the arrangements made by the Commission for speeding up its work 10. THE COMMISSION had before them proposals submitted by the Executive Committee in Commission Paper I.C.(48)4, as summarised in paragraph 6 (4) of that paper. for the issue of an announcement to the zoological public regarding the arrangements now agreed upon for speeding up the work of the Commission.

THE COMMISSION agreed:

to request the Secretary to take all practicable steps, by the issue of notices to the scientific press or otherwise, to bring to the attention of zoologists and palaeozoologists the revised procedure specified in Conclusion 8 above, agreed upon by the Commission for the purpose of speeding up its work, and at the same time:—

- (a) to explain that the Commission hope that, when the existing backlog of applications has been worked off, they will normally be able to announce their decision on any given application within a period of about 15 months from the date of its receipt;
- (b) to express the hope of the Commission that, where an application published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature is concerned with the proposed use by the Commission of their plenary powers to suspend the Règles for the purpose of validating a name or a nomenclatorial usage, which, under a strict application of the Règles, would need to be sunk in synonymy or changed, as the case may be, specialists in the group concerned will recognise that, as the case is sub judice, no action should be taken which might prejudice the decision to be reached by the Commission and that they will therefore refrain from aggravating the position by changing the name or the usage concerned until such time as a decision is given by the Commission.

Revision of the By-Laws of the Commission

(Later reference: Paris Session, 12th Meeting, Conclusion 16)

11. THE COMMISSION agreed:—

(1) that the By-Laws of the Commission should be thoroughly revised so as to set out clearly the decisions taken by the Congress, as regards matters requiring the approval of that body, and by the Commission, as regards matters with which it was competent for the Commission to deal, in regard to such subjects as:—

- (a) the functions, powers and duties of the Commission:
- (b) the composition of the Commission;
- (c) the procedure to be followed in the election of members of the Commission;
- (d) the election of Alternate Members in certain cases;
- (e) the grant of leave of absence to members of the Commission in certain cases;
- (f) the removal of members of the Commission in certain circumstances;
- (g) the duties of members of the Commission;
- (h) the officers of the Commission and their duties:
- (i) the composition and duties of the Executive Committee of the Commission;
- (j) the procedure to be followed, whether at meetings of the Commission or, by correspondence, during inter-Congress periods, in voting on proposed *Declarations* and proposed *Opinions*, either involving or not involving, in the last-named case, the use of the plenary powers of the Commission;
- (k) the publication of *Declarations* and *Opinions* and of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomen-clature*;
- (l) the procedure to be followed at meetings of the Commission;
- (m) the publication of minutes of meetings and Reports;
- (n) the regulation of the financial affairs of the Commission in co-operation with the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature;
- (o) the amendment of the By-Laws;
- (p) the publication of the By-Laws;
- (2) to invite the Secretary to the Commission to prepare, as soon as might be found conveniently practicable after the close of the Congress, the draft of a revised text of the By-Laws on the lines indicated in (l) above and to circulate that draft to the members of the Commission for approval;

(3) that, as soon as the Commission had reached agreement on the draft text referred to in (2) above, the revised By-Laws should be printed and copies placed on sale by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature.

Fourth meeting of the Commission during its Paris Session: date and time noted

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusion 36) 12. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) suggested that now that the Commission had completed their examination of the proposals relating to the procedure of the Commission submitted in Commission Paper I.C.(48)4, a convenient point had been reached at which to terminate the work of the Commission for the day. As already arranged, their next meeting, the fourth of their Paris Session, would be held at the same place at 0900 hours on the morning of the following day.

THE COMMISSION agreed:

to adjourn until 0900 hours on the morning of the following day, Thursday, 22nd July, 1948.

(The Commission thereupon adjourned at 2315 hours.)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION on ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Session held during the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 21st-27th July, 1948

CONCLUSIONS of the Fourth Meeting held at the Sorbonne in the Amphithéâtre Louis-Liard on Thursday, 22nd July, 1948, at 0900 hours

PRESENT:

Mr. Francis Hemming (United Kingdom) (Acting President)

Professor E. Beltrán (Mexico)

Professor H. Boschma (Netherlands)

Professor J. Chester Bradley (U.S.A.)

Professor L. di Caporiacco (Italy)

Professor Harold Kirby (U.S.A.)

Professor Z. P. Metcalf (U.S.A.)

Mr. N. D. Riley (United Kingdom)

Professor V. van Straelen (Belgium)

Professor Robert L. Usinger (U.S.A.)

The following were also present:

Professor Pierre Bonnet (France)

M. André Chavan (France)

Mr. Jean Delacour (U.S.A.)

Mr. C. F. dos Passos (U.S.A.)

Dr. Ellsworth C. Dougherty (U.S.A.)

Dr. H. A. F. Gohar (Egypt)

Professor E. Raymond Hall (U.S.A.)

Professor W. P. Hayes (U.S.A.)

M. Denis Jacques (France)

Dr. Henning Lemche (Denmark)

Mr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (United Kingdom)

Dr. S. di Toledo Piza (Brazil)

Mr. R. Winckworth (United Kingdom)

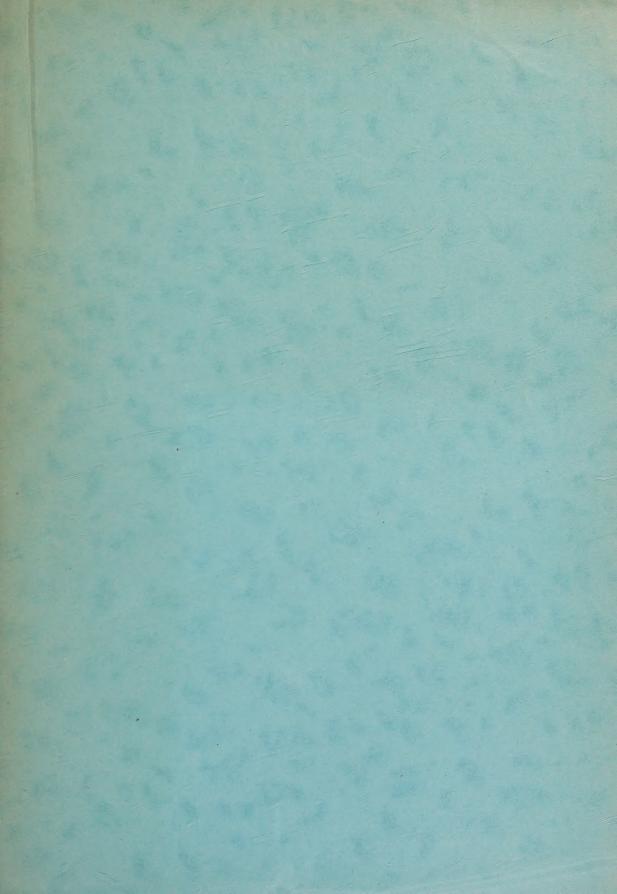
Mrs. M. F. W. Hemming, Personal Assistant to the Secretary Miss J. H. Shorey, Acting Documents Officer

Election of Prof.
E. Beltrán
(Mexico) to be an
Alternate Member
of the Commission
for the duration
of the Paris
Session
(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
1st Meeting,
Conclusion 6(2))

1. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) reported that, in accordance with the arrangement made at the first meeting of the Commission during its present Session, Professor Enrique Beltrán (Mexico) had been invited to serve as an Alternate Member of the Commission during the present Session of meetings vice Commissioner Angel Cabrera (Argentina), who was unable to be present. This invitation had been accepted by Professor Beltrán.

THE COMMISSION :-

took note of the above statement and welcomed Professor Beltrán to their table.



THANKS TO U.N.E.S.C.O.

The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, have great pleasure in expressing their grateful thanks to the UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION (U.N.E.S.C.O.) for the financial assistance afforded towards the cost of producing the present volume.

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Notice to subscribers regarding the arrangements made for the completion of volume 1 and for the publication of volumes 2, 3, 4 and 5

The following arrangements have been made for completing volume 1 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and for the publication of volumes 2, 3, 4 and 5:—

- Volume 1: A concluding Part (Part 12), containing, inter alia, the Title Page, Table of Contents, and alphabetical subject index, will be published shortly.
- Volume 2: This volume, like Volume 1, will be devoted to the publication of applications in regard to nomenclatorial problems submitted by specialists to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for decision. Publication will commence at an early date.
- Volume 3: This volume will be devoted to the publication of the memoranda, reports and other documents considered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and by the Section on Nomenclature of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology at their meetings held in Paris in July 1948. Parts 1-6 have already been published and it is expected that this volume will be completed shortly on the issue of Parts 7-9.
- Volume 4: This volume will be devoted to the publication of the Official Record of Proceedings of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at its Session held in Paris in July 1948.
- Volume 5: At the request of the Bureau of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, this volume will be devoted to the publication of the Official Record of Proceedings of the Section on Nomenclature of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948, together with the Reports submitted to the Congress by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and the Section on Nomenclature.

INQUIRIES

All inquiries regarding publications should be addressed to the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, and all inquiries regarding the scientific work of the Commission to the Secretary to the Commission at the following addresses:—

International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature: 41, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7, England.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature: Secretariat of the Commission, 28 Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, England.